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THE **REVIEW**  
OF **REVIEWS**  
FOR AUSTRALASIA 9D

**APRIL, 1904.**

FRONTISPIECE :

**LADY RANFURLY.**

CHARACTER SKETCH :

**GEORGE MEREDITH.**

**THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR:  
SPECIAL STATEMENTS OF  
BOTH SIDES.**

By PROMINENT RUSSIANS AND JAPANESE.

**HISTORY OF THE MONTH.**

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

**THE CORNER IN COTTON: AUS-  
TRALIA'S OPPORTUNITY.**  
ILLUSTRATED.

**BOOK OF THE MONTH.**

**BRITISH GENIUS: ITS ORIGIN AND  
DISTRIBUTION.**

**SPECIAL WAR MAPS.**

**DIARY.**

**THE BEST REVIEWS, ARTICLES AND  
CARICATURES OF THE MONTH.**

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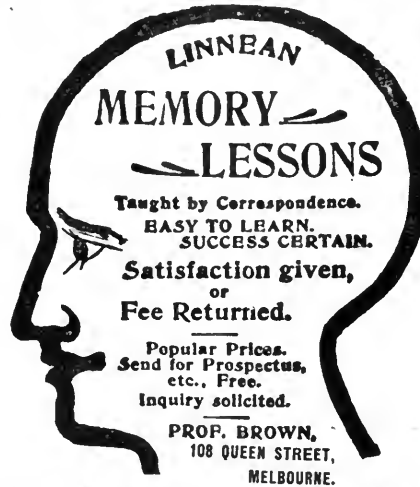
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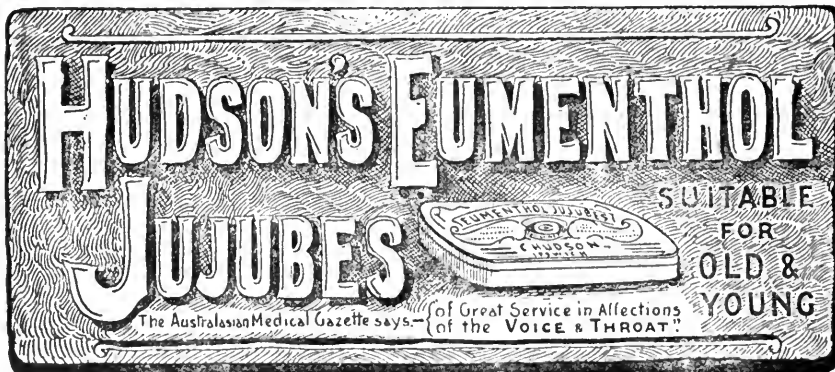
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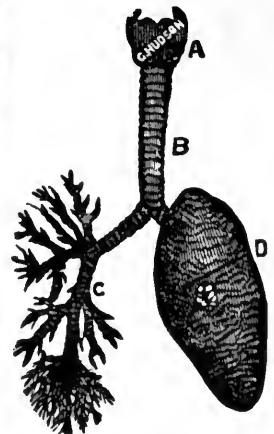
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Minneapolis Journal]

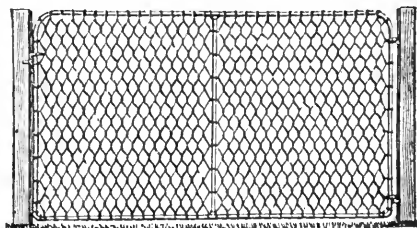
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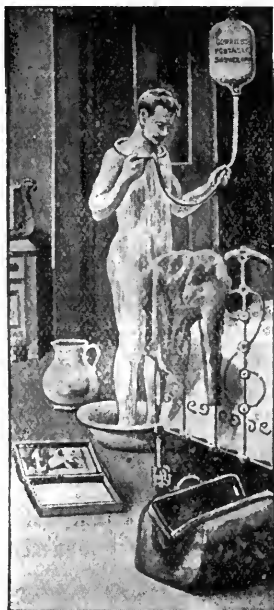


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The Entire Combination delivered carriage paid (upon receipt of only 18/6) to any part of Australia, Tasmania or New Zealand.

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By the invention of the **Gorrien Hot Water Shower Bath**, the danger of catching cold after the shower is entirely eliminated, as the bather may rub dry, don ordinary night clothes, and at once tumble into bed, the **BATH BEING TAKEN AT THE BEDSIDE**. Night time is the usual hour for the Hot Shower, though, of course, it may be taken at any time of the day, but it is always well after its use to retire to rest for a time while the temperature of the body may be gradually reduced, and the full benefit of the **GRAND EFFECTS** of the bath be received.

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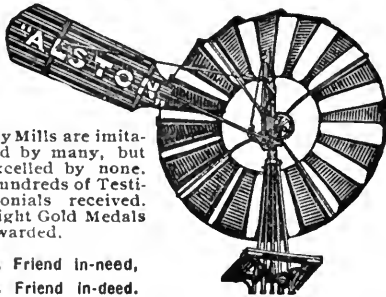
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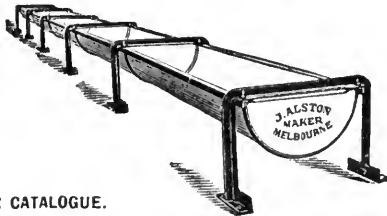
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BRITANNIA UNSHRINKABLE UNDERWEAR**

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Minneapolis Journal.]

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**BEST FAMILY  
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They Purify the Blood, and as a Mild but effectual Aperient are unequalled, and beyond this, they brace up the nerves and set every organ in healthy action, thus ensuring complete restoration to perfect health.

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Prevents Decay.  
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At half-hour and hour the mouth and wings move, and the word "Cuckoo" is called according to number of times required to denote the hours, and once only for half-hour. There is also a spiral spring Gong, which may at same time be used (or not) as required by moving spring slightly nearer or away from hammer (take off back of clock).

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TO GET CURED.

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You will be fully satisfied with the result.

Begin taking this Remedy to-day, for though VITADATIO has cured, and will cure, disease in its advanced forms, it cures the earlier stages quicker.

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Liver Complaint, Indigestion and  
General Weakness all succumb  
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Cures Speedily, Positively, and Permanently,

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ready for hard work  
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Yours faithfully,  
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BOTH CAN BE CURED

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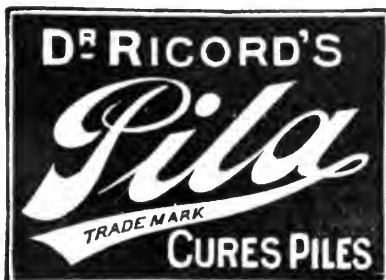
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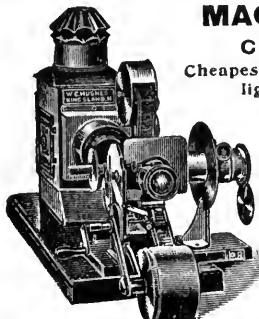
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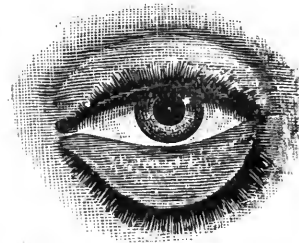
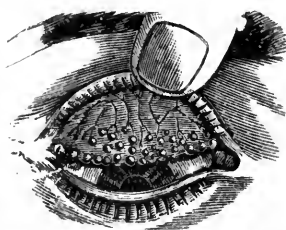
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When mounted and framed, the pictures give the impression of oil paintings. They certainly look worth more than double the subscription ... price for the magazine, and yet they are sent **FREE** to any annual subscriber.

#### A Seventh Picture,

Beautifully coloured, but smaller (7½ in. x 5 in.), is attached to the thick paper wrapper, which contains the other six artistic reproductions.



An Old Salt (10 in. x 14 in.)

The "Review of Reviews for Australasia" is quite the indispensable Magazine. Nowhere else can such a general and comprehensive survey of the Politics, Science, Literature and Social Progress the world over be obtained.

Of the Portfolio, Subscribers write:—

From ROEBURNE, W.A.:—"Thanks for the Portfolio received. Am charmed with the pictures. Have subscribed to the 'Review of Reviews' for years, and would miss it sadly."

From MOUNT PERRY, Q.:—"The roll containing the beautiful coloured Pictures just to hand. Am specially pleased with the 'Chess Players,' which I am having framed."

From TINONEE, N.S.W.:—"Please send me another Portfolio. I enclose 6/-."

From WELLINGTON, N.Z.:—"You would not recognise my sitting room now. I have had all the Pictures framed and hung there, except the 'Cats and Mouse,' which hangs in the nursery."

From PORTLAND, VIC.:—"I don't know how you manage to give away such lovely pictures, they are alone worth, as you say, the 8/6 I sent for the 'Review.'"

From WAIMATE, N.Z.:—"The pictures are splendid."

From AMBY, Q.:—"Quite the best colored engravings I have seen. . . . Have you others of different subjects?"

From MOYARRA, VIC.:—"An Old Salt" reminds me of my old Devonshire home. It hangs framed before me now."

These and numerous others show how the Portfolio is appreciated.

The SIXTH PICTURE, not shown here, is "The OLD HOMESTEAD" (14 in. x 10 in.)

These reproductions in half-tone cannot, of course, do any justice to the pleasing colours of the pictures. They serve merely to show the subjects.



The Chess Players.  
14 in. x 10 in.

Many prefer to subscribe to the magazine for a year through a newsagent rather than direct. Send to us the news-agent's receipt for a year's subscription commencing during 1904, and the portfolio of pictures will be at once sent on.

The Review of Reviews is only able to make this special and unusual offer because it has made a contract by which it has bought thousands of these charming portfolios in London.



CUT OUT AND MAIL TO-DAY.

SEND POSTAL NOTES, MONEY ORDERS,  
OR PENNY STAMPS.

To the Manager,  
The Review of Reviews for Australasia,  
Equitable Building, Melbourne.

Please send me the Review of Reviews for Australasia for twelve months,  
beginning..... for which I enclose eight shillings and sixpence.  
Send also the Portfolio of Art, free.

Name { Mr. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss \_\_\_\_\_

Address.....

Date.....



In a Bad Fix.  
14 in. x 10 in.



Harbour at Venice,  
14 in. x 10 in.

"SEMPER EADEM,"  
WHICH, LITERALLY TRANSLATED, MEANS "ALL THE SAME."  
**THIS IS WHY THE LION BRAND**

**THE LION BRAND**

I defy all  
to  
approach  
it.



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OFFICES CLARENCE ST.  
& WORKS KENT ST.  
**SYDNEY.**

**MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.**

**CONFECTIONERY IS SO POPULAR.**

Only the Finest Ingredients used.  
They are the Greatest Favourites with the Children.

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**JAMES STEDMAN, 451 Clarence Street, SYDNEY.**

**THE NEW ELECTRIC  
MESSAGE ROLLER.**



Just the thing for ladies with "nerves," and for "brain-taxed" men; it tones the nerves and muscles, and is self-applied in an instant. Simply damp the roller and press the button, the graduated scale regulates the current from very weak to strong as desired. Draw the roller along the muscles or nerves, the current does the rest. Invaluable in cases of nervous headache, neuralgia, insomnia and muscular rheumatism. Removes wrinkles and crowsfeet, stimulates the circulation, softening and whitening the skin.

**ELECTRICAL TREATMENT**

is too well known to need any description; the only reason why it has not been more generally adopted is due to the fact that not only is the cost of the necessary apparatus very high, but the appliance itself is far too complicated to be used without expert knowledge; by merely grasping the coil and pressing the switch button a weak current is immediately obtained, which can be gradually increased at the will of the operator by merely drawing out the sheath at the end of the coil, and fixing it in that particular notch on the scale which gives the desired effect. Absolutely no danger; no wires or complicated parts to be fitted together before using; ready for immediate use when you receive it. No liquids, no acids; it can be carried in the pocket or handbag in any position.

Used for a few minutes each morning will develop and strengthen any part of the body.

**INVALUABLE TO ATHLETES, SPORTSMEN, ETC.**

Price: only 25/- complete, post free to any address in Australia, Tasmania, or New Zealand. Recharges 1/- each (1/4 post free.) Address all orders (accompanied by Commonwealth postal note or New Zealand money order) to

**STAR NOVELTY COMPANY,**  
Premier Buildings, 229-231 Collins St., Melb.

Anyone can use it.  
All the benefits of  
Electric Massage  
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**"A PERFECT Food for Infants."**

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Editress of "Baby."

Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.

**NEAVE'S  
Food**

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—  
**LANCET.**

"Admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons."—**SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D.**

Ex-President of the Royal College of  
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USED IN THE  
**RUSSIAN IMPERIAL NURSERY.**

**GOLD MEDAL**  
Women's International Exhibition,  
London, 1900.

Manufacturers: **JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO.,**  
Fordingbridge, England.





[New York American]

THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE.

He is cast ashore on Monopoly Island.

# THWAITES & RADCLIFFE,



(Late Edison Phonograph Coy.)

325 Collins Street, Melbourne.

The Oldest Established Phonograph  
Business in Australia.

We are constantly having Shipments of  
Genuine Edison Goods arriving. Edison  
Records made by English Artists are the  
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We have them.

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## Pocket Acetairoid

IT is a simple instrument for treating the Throat, Voice, Speech, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs with Ozonised Humid Air, which gives a healthy tone to the Nerves, Muscles and Blood Vessels of the Throat, strengthens and sustains the Voice, improves the Breathing, and helps the Lungs in all its functions.

IT was designed by the Proprietors to relieve a Consumptive dying at 72 years of age. Its wondrously helpful effect in prolonging this life led to its being tested in cases not so far advanced in the disease or age with results that has made it famous. Its simplicity will commend it as indispensable to School Teachers, Ministers, Public Speakers, and Singers.

IT will also be found invaluable in cases of Enlarged Tonsils, Quinsy, Polypus, Hoarseness, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchial and Throat Affections, Nasal Catarrh, Miners' Complaint, Fits and Faintness.

THE effects of Ozonised Humid Air are Disinfectant and Preventative as well as a Curative of Disease, especially in cases predisposed to Consumption and Pneumonia. We can scarcely conceive the possibility of this form of disease or Diphtheria proving fatal with patients who freely use this Instrument from the inception of the ailment.

IT answers all the purposes of a Spray Producer, is cheaper, more durable, and convenient to carry in the pocket. Ministers who use it recommended it to others. As a proof of its utility and popularity, we have sold seven in one family.

It is packed in a neat cardboard box, with 2 years supply of Ozonica and directions for use, is sold at 2/6 Post paid 6d. extra.

**MR. & MISS OLIVER,**

PROFESSIONAL PRACTITIONERS, OF ACETOPATHY, MASSAGE, NEW SCIENCE OF HEALING, AND NEW GOSPEL OF HEALTH.

Proprietors of the Red Cross Acetopathic Institute, which commands the use of two beautiful Parks.  
Residence and Treatment :  
£2 2s. PER WEEK.

**17 BRUNSWICK RD., BRUNSWICK.**

P.O. Orders or Postal Notes should be made payable to Mr. J. P. OLIVER, Melbourne.



# What are the 12 BEST ADVERTISEMENTS

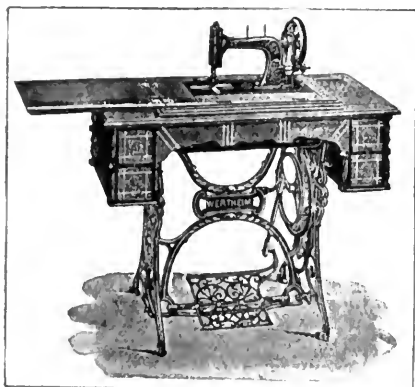
## IN THIS ISSUE OF The "REVIEW OF REVIEWS" ?

**£34 5s. in Prizes** in Advertising Competition.

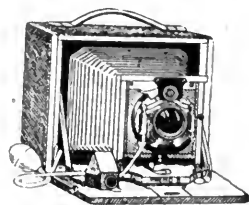
The Advertising Manager of the "Review of Reviews for Australasia" offers Prizes amounting to **£34 5s.** in the following Competition.

### FIRST PRIZE.—£15 cash.

**SECOND PRIZE.**—A High-grade 4-drawer Drop-head **WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINE**, valued at **£13**. It is a handsome piece of furniture, made of choice walnut, with polished surface of exquisite beauty. When the machine is not in use, the head descends out of sight, and the top closes over. A specimen may be seen at any of the firm's branches.



**THIRD PRIZE.**—A **£6 5s. "PREMO B" CAMERA**, as supplied by Messrs. Baker & Rouse; size 5 by 4, draw 9½ inches, solid mahogany box, covered with the best seal grain leather, with handle; metal equipment, bellows of red Russian leather, and fitted with the latest mechanical devices for speedy and efficient work. A specimen may be seen at any of Messrs. Baker & Rouse's branches.



### STUDY OUR ADVERTISEMENTS.

To compose advertisements successfully is the ambition of every pushing business man. We invite our readers to examine our advertisements, and to state what they consider to be the best twelve advertisements in each issue of the "Review of Reviews for Australasia" for twelve months, from the March issue. By the best advertisements, we mean the advertisements which are most likely to sell the goods advertised. They may not be the most beautiful advertisements; they may not be a design, may not be illustrated, may be letter-press simply; but they may create in the reader's mind a desire to try the articles spoken of. On the other hand, they may be designs pure and simple, or partly illustrated, and as such may be just the ideas that will sell the goods. In glancing through advertisements, one often says "That's a splendid advertisement." Now, apply your taste and judgment to good purpose. A design may be chaste and beautiful, but it may not be a good advertisement for the thing advertised. A different kind of advertisement is required to sell machinery to what is required to sell tea or novelties, or a patent medicine. In one case a very few words may be all that is required. In another case, the articles advertised may demand much description. The best test of an advertisement is "Will it sell the goods it advertises?" We will get an expert in these matters to judge each month's advertising in the "Review of Reviews," and to the competitor who gains most points for the twelve Months of the competition we will give a **FIRST Prize of £15 cash**; also a **SECOND Prize of a £13 WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINE**, and a **THIRD Prize of a £6 5s. "PREMO B" CAMERA**, from the stock of Messrs. Baker & Rouse.

In the case of a tie or ties, the prize will be awarded to the list first opened. The decision of the judge will be final. The competition commenced in March, and in that and succeeding issues will be found a form to be filled up. Keep the forms till the end of the competition, signing the name to each, and then pin them together, and forward them to The Advertising Manager, "Review of Reviews for Australasia," Equitable Building, Melbourne, marking on the front of the envelope "Advertising Competition."

Anyone can join in the Competition, but the printed form on page xxvii. must be used.

## THE NEW LADIES' MAGAZINE.

# "The Twentieth Century Home"

Will be issued from the offices of the "Review of Reviews for Australasia."

It is a journal that will ask an entry into every Australasian home as it presents that of most value to the household and to building up of true home life. It is impossible to give even the merest outline here of the programme of the year's work. It will be sufficient to mention some of the contents of the first number as indicative of editorial purposes:—

**PHYSICAL VIGOUR.**—It means Beauty, Generous Thought, Grace and Goodness—The department of "Physical Vigour" is to cover, not only care of the body by exercises calculated to invigorate, build up and restore health, but entertainment in exercise so that the mind may be refreshed as well as the body.

**PRACTICAL TRAINING FOR WOMEN.**—The Countess of Warwick, who contributes the first article of this series, is one of those Englishwomen of high position who devote thought and study to social questions.

**MONEY-MAKING FOR WOMEN.**—For the many who are called on to provide for themselves.

**THE STORY OF WOMEN WHO ACHIEVE.**

**THE FAIRYLAND OF SCIENCE.**—Will be devoted to a delightful series of simply-told stories about what everybody should know, but what very few people do know—the common, every-day phenomena of life—a knowledge of which stands one at all times in good stead.

**HOME BUILDING & HOME FURNISHING**  
—Themes ever new, however old.

**THE KITCHEN LABORATORY.**—It will be the aim of "The Twentieth Century Home" to establish the kitchen on a basis which its importance merits—that of a scientific laboratory in which the most wonderful chemical transformations are conducted upon a basis, not of guesswork, but of scientific knowledge and accuracy.

**THE GARDEN.**

**GENTLE MANNERS. RIGHT THINKING. COMMON SENSE.**

**FAMILY CONFERENCES.**—Is still another head under which a distinguished author will endeavour to offer suggestions for the better organisation of the home.

**CHOOSING ONE'S LIFE-WORK.**—Will receive repeated attention during the year.

**THE CHILDREN AT SCHOOL.**—Will be the title of contributions during the year by an educator who takes an intimate view of the difficulties which beset child education.

**EDUCATION WITHIN THE FAMILY CIRCLE.**—Is perhaps one of the most important departments of "The Twentieth Century Home." As every man and woman wishes to grow in mental strength, it will perhaps offer many points to some and a few points to the many which will prove valuable.

**NEW BOOKS WORTH READING.**—An effort will be made to furnish a course of reading for those who are glad to have the assistance of one familiar with the best in literature.

**THE ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATIONS OF THE FAMILY.**—Is a distinct department under the charge of a lady who has made this work a life-study.

**IN HOUSEHOLD CHEMISTRY.**—A little will be done each month to familiarise the average reader with those little bits of science which are valuable in household administration.

**FAMOUS DISHES OF MANY LANDS.**—Will bring to the mistress of the house those dishes which are not common but which are the choicest viands.

**BRIEF STORIES OF REAL LIFE.**—Is one other heading which may be mentioned.

Not all of these departments, however, will be used each month. In each number good short stories and that which is entertaining will play the most prominent part.

"The Twentieth Century Home" will be printed on fine coated paper (toned) and beautifully illustrated. The price will be 9/6 a year, post free. The "Review of Reviews" and the "Twentieth Century Home" will be sent to subscribers for 17/6 a year, post free.

# Drunkenness Is a Disease and Can be Cured.

It is now a well-known fact to the medical fraternity and the laity, that Drunkenness is a disease of the entire nervous system, and it is curable, the same as any other malady.

We have at very great expense, discovered a SURE and INFALLIBLE cure for this curse, having found it by many years of constant study and research. This treatment is not to be compared with the worthless quack cures advertised at so much per package, or "Free," &c. It is a different matter from all this to perfect a course of thorough, special treatment that

WILL REALLY DO THE WORK AND CURE

forever. This remedy can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient, and can be placed in any food or liquids that the person uses. It is PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

We have and are curing thousands, and we have thousands of grateful testimonial letters on file, speaking of the wonderful cures through the means of this remarkable remedy. WE PAY 500 DOLLARS FOR ANY CASE THAT WE CANNOT CURE. 87,000 used our cure during 1902, and we have yet to hear of one that was not perfectly satisfied. WE WANT THE WORST CASES ONLY. If yours is the worst case, by all means write at once, and save the downfall. All correspondence is held sacredly confidential, no names of patients being published or made public without written consent. Consultation FREE. All correspondence and packages without name and marks to indicate contents.

OVER THIRTY YEARS A CONQUEROR OF DISEASE.

**Treatment and Medicines only 21/-**

Send us complete history of case: age, amount drunk a day, what kind drunk, weight of person, how long drinking, &c., together with 21/-, and we will send all necessary medicines, directions, &c., leaving you in position to commence treatment at once.

**FREE BOOK! FREE BOOK! FREE BOOK!**

Dr. Saunders' latest treatise on the causes, various types, successful treatment of the Liquor habit, "A CURSE AND ITS CURE," mailed free in a plain, sealed envelope, to any address for 1/- in stamps to pay the cost of postage. Remember postage to U.S. is 24d., and all letters must be fully prepaid. Address:

**Dr. W. H. SAUNDERS & Co.,**

Box 1453, Englewood Sta., CHICAGO,  
ILL., U.S.A.

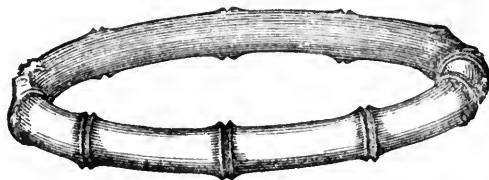


15 carat Gold set with  
Pearls. 60/-



15 carat Gold, set with  
Pearls. 65/-

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PEARL  
STAR  
BROOCH  
and  
PENDANT  
COMBINED



BAMBOO BRACELETS, 9 carat, 42/- and 50/-  
NELLIE STEWART PATTERN BRACELET (Plain Tube).

9 carat, 47/6; larger, 70/-  
15 carat, 67/6; larger, 95/-

CURB CHAIN BRACELETS,  
9 carat Gold, 47/6, 55/-, 65/- (three sizes).  
15 carat, £3 10s., £4, £5 (three sizes, light, medium and heavy).



NECK CHAINS,  
9 carat Gold,  
13/6, 21/-, 30/-



HEARTS,  
9 carat Gold,  
Plain, 8/6; with  
any stone, 10/6



POPULAR  
LUCKY  
BELL  
PINS,  
9 carat Gold;  
size of  
engraving,  
9/-  
Smaller size,  
round Bell,  
5/6

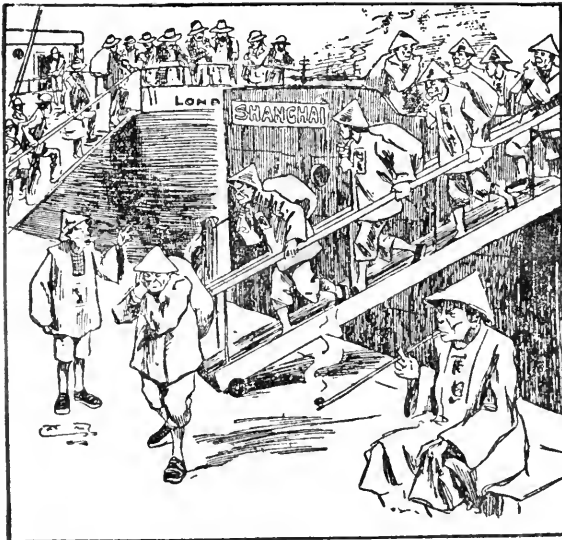


New EARRINGS,  
9 carat Gold,  
best Carbon  
Diamonds or Pearls,  
only 6/6 per pair.

All the above sent post free to any  
address in Australia, Tasmania or  
New Zealand on receipt of price.

Address

**STAR NOVELTY COMPANY**  
229-231 Collins St., MELBOURNE.



Morning Leader]

#### THE PROMISE.

"It is our duty to provide as far as possible for the influx also of a selected British population who will do much to consolidate South African sentiment in the general interests of the Empire."—Lord Milner's despatch to Mr. Chamberlain, February, 1902.

#### THE PERFORMANCE.

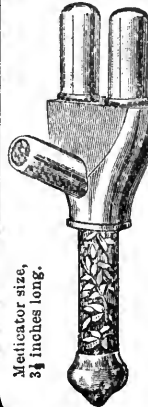
JOHANNESBURG, September, 1903.

A large number of British navvies sent out last year have just been sent back to Plymouth from South Africa to make room for yellow labour.

## WHAT IS CATARRH?

CATARRH is inflammation of the lining membrane of the nose and adjoining passages. If this inflammation is not arrested it invades the passages which lead from the nose to the head, ears, throat and lungs. It injures the sight and hearing, destroys the sense of taste and smell, renders the breath offensive, breaks down the affected tissues, consumes the nasal cartilages. The discharge causes dyspepsia, also consumption.

A great proportion of all Australians have Catarrh in either the first stage or chronic form. Probably 20 per cent. of all the people we meet have but one good nostril—the other is clogged with catarrhal deposits or by some weakness whose parent was a neglected cold. This forces them, perhaps unconsciously, to breathe through the mouth, and, unless attended to, will result in lifelong annoyance and serious trouble. Home treatment with our Medicator will restore the organ to natural condition, and enable it to perform its functions properly and healthfully.



## RAMEY'S MEDICATOR,

For the treatment of Hay Fever, Catarrh, Headache, Bronchitis, Asthma, Colds, Coughs, Neuralgia, Catarrhal Deafness, La Grippe, &c. Restores lost taste and smell. Sweetens offensive breath. It relieves and cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, and all nasal inflammations. It soothes, cleanses and heals. Contains no injurious drugs.

PRICE—Complete outfit, which includes one Medicator, one bottle of Inhalant, and one box of Ointment, 10/- Sent by mail to any part of Australia, Tasmania or New Zealand, on receipt of price.

Enough Compound Inhalant goes with each Medicator to last four months, making this the CHEAPEST and BEST REMEDY on the MARKET.

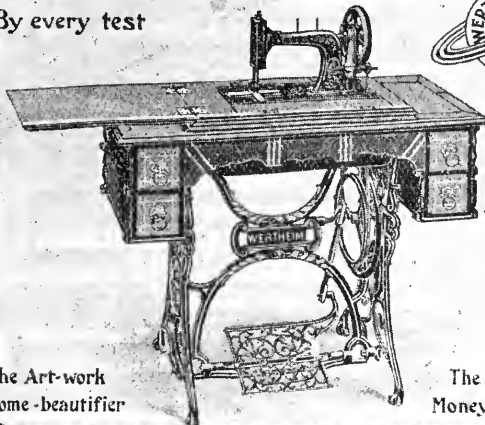
Thousands now in use, giving perfect satisfaction. Address Orders to

**STAR NOVELTY COMPANY,**  
PREMIER BUILDINGS,  
229-231 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

# WERTHEIM

The best  
By every test



SEWING

MACHINES

The Art-work  
Home-beautifier

The Factory  
Money-maker

HEAD OFFICE  
WILLIAM STREET

**MELBOURNE**

CENTRAL SHOWROOMS  
BOURKE STREET

ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS

# Suttons

## Music Stores

MELBOURNE,  
BALLARAT,  
BENDIGO,  
GEELONG,  
Importers  
of Highest-class

### Pianos and Organs

FREIGHT PAID  
to your  
Railway Station.

**Schiedmayer & Soehne Pianos**  
The Oldest Piano Makers in the World.

**Mason & Hamlin Organs**  
The Oldest Organ Makers in the World.

**Lindahl Pianos**  
Most Popular in Australia.

**Leslie Organs**  
Unequalled in Quality and Price.

**Aubert Pianos**  
Artistic in Tone and Style.

EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.  
ALL THE LATEST MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

**"SUTTONS" PTY. LTD.** 290-2 Bourke St.  
Melbourne.



## ONE QUART FOR 4/6 The Ninon Complexion Beautifier



A Valuable Preparation that dissolves and removes Discolorations from the Skin, cures Cutaneous Affections, and clears, beautifies and preserves the complexion. It never fails to make the skin soft, smooth and white. Contains Nothing Injurious.

Harmless as Cream to the Skin.

OWING to the wonderful penetrating and solvent properties of the Ninon Complexion Beautifier, it clears the skin of moth patches, liver spots, freckles, blackheads, greasiness, pimples, blotches, sallowness, redness, tan and other blemishes. The Beautifier eradicates all impurities and discolorations which the blood by its natural action forces to the

skin. It cures obstinate cases of eczema, tetter, psoriasis and other skin diseases. It will be found excellent for sores, bruises, ulcerations, chafes, hives, prickly heat, sunburn, fry-poisoning, insect bites, irritations, eruptions, chapped, cracked, dry, scaly or rough skin, etc. Gentlemen find it delightful to use after shaving. A single application proves its soothing, softening and whitening effect, and a few weeks' regular use will cure, clear and beautify any skin. This wonderful preparation is put up in dry concentrated form to save it from deterioration through evaporation and changes of climate. Being in packet also enables it to be sent conveniently through the post without risk. There is no difficulty in preparing it for use, as the pulverised material has merely to be dissolved in one quart of cold water. Remember, One Quart of the Ninon Complexion Beautifier, sufficient for constant use during several months, for only 4/6 posted.

## The Lamina Wrinkle Remover

The Only Scientific and Commonsense Method of Eradication.

NO PAIN OR TROUBLE.

CANNOT FAIL.

WRINKLES have hitherto been the most troublesome of facial blemishes to remedy. They are the result of the exercise of the facial muscles, by which the skin becomes stretched and then lined and creased. Persons of lively temperament and good-humored disposition with mobile features are especially liable to wrinkles about the corners of the eyes and mouth, while studious and ill-tempered persons develop the frowning creases between the eyes, lines across the forehead and often deeply marked wrinkles beside the nose. Temporary relief is obtainable by the use of an astringent lotion, but the only method of producing a lasting effect is by directly counteracting the creasing caused by the movement of the facial muscles. This can be done by restoring the skin to its original smoothness and retaining it in that condition for a sufficient time to enable the flesh to fill up the depressions in a natural way. Prolonged experiment has proved that the adhesive Lamina performs exactly what is thus required. It is supplied in the form of thin sheets ready for immediate use. A piece of the required size and shape is cut off, and the skin being stretched until the wrinkle disappears, the patch is applied and allowed to remain on all night. Immediate benefit results, and a few applications will completely eradicate the most unsightly wrinkles. Put up in cylinders, with full instructions for use, price 2/6 posted.

The Union Manufacturing & Agency Co.

359 and 361 Collins Street, Melbourne.

## BE A JOURNALIST

The most attractive profession. None offers such opportunity for advancement to energetic young men. A ladder to wealth, social, political preferment. Immediate position after completion of instruction. Utilise your spare time.

JOURNALISM BY MAIL.

Write to-day for Free Booklet.

INSTITUTE, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.

## PORTABLE ELECTRIC TORCH.



A Child Can Use It.

Gives Continuous Light, or 6,000 Brilliant Flashes before New Battery is Required.

Invaluable in every House for looking round Stables, Outhouses, Cellars, Factories, and for Doctors, Engineers, Sportsmen, &c. Absolutely FREE from any Danger.

Instant Electric Light when and where you want it.

Price, 25s., carriage paid to any address in Australia, Tasmania, or New Zealand. Size, 9 in. x 1½ in.; 3½ Volts. Extra Batteries, 2s. 8d. (postage extra, Victoria, 6d.; other places, 5d.). Address all orders to—

Star Novelty Company,

229-231 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

# FORM FOR ADVERTISING COMPETITION

(SEE PAGE XXII.)

## REVIEW OF REVIEWS FOR AUSTRALASIA.

I arrange the BEST TWELVE ADVERTISEMENTS in the APRIL Issue of The Review of Reviews for Australasia in the following order:—

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| 1 ..... | 7 .....  |
| 2 ..... | 8 .....  |
| 3 ..... | 9 .....  |
| 4 ..... | 10 ..... |
| 5 ..... | 11 ..... |
| 6 ..... | 12 ..... |

NAME Mr.  
Mrs.  
Miss } .....

ADDRESS .....

**DIRECTIONS and CONDITIONS.**—Write the names of the Firms and the Kind of Goods advertised, so that there may be no doubt as to which Advertisement is intended, thus: 1.—Brown & Co. (Overmantels). 2.—James & Co. (Motor Cars). Do NOT send the lists in month by month—this will make a disqualification. Keep the lists till the end of the Competition. In the case of a tie or ties, the prizes will be awarded to the list first opened.

# No More Bare Walls!



"BLOSSOMS."

By Albert Moore, R.A.

Original Collotype measuring 28½ x 11½ inches.

**O**UR beautiful Collotype Pictures, when framed and hung, add to the charm and attractiveness of any home. They are supplied at the extremely low price of 2/6 each. Many experts have valued them at 10/6, so none can excuse themselves for having bare, unsightly walls on the ground of expense.

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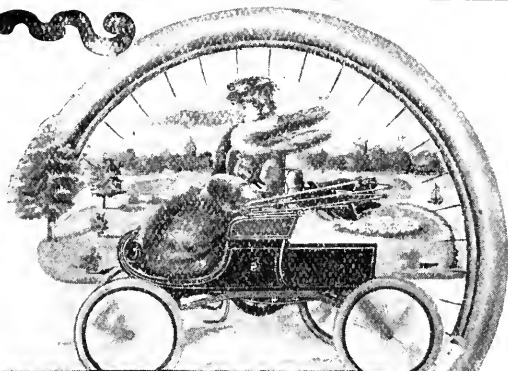
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EDITED BY HENRY STEAD.

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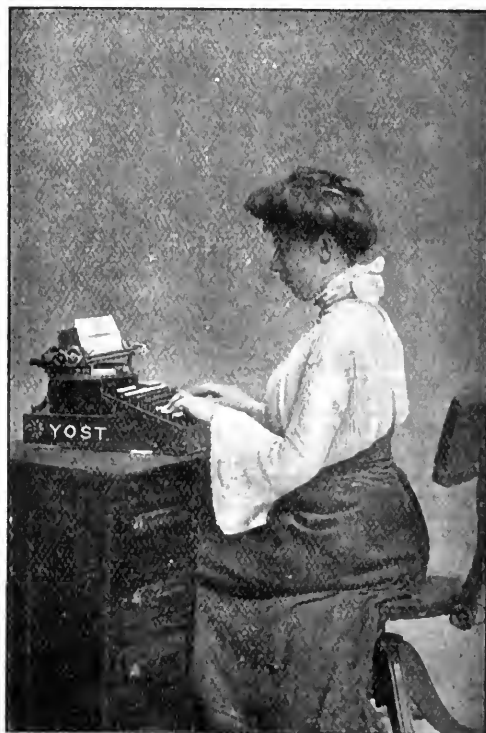


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Wife of the retiring Governor of New Zealand

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

FOR AUSTRALASIA.

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Vol. XXIV. No. 4.

APRIL 20, 1904.

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## THE HISTORY OF THE MONTH.

### Federal Politics.

The outlook in Federal politics is rather ominous. Until two of the three parties come to some working arrangement no one can say what may happen. The Arbitration and Conciliation Bill will prove a most disturbing factor, but will serve at any rate to bring matters to some definite issue. The point over which trouble for the Government will arise is the inclusion of State servants in the scope of the Bill. Mr. Deakin is determined not to assent to their inclusion, but the Labour Party is insistent that they should be included. If beaten on that issue, the Labour Party will try at any rate to have the Railway employ  s included, but in this they will be at variance with the Government. Mr. Deakin prefers to risk defeat rather than yield the point. He declares that it is impolitic at the present time to include State employ  s, and to do so is, in any case, beyond the scope of the Federal Government. There are other lawyers in the House, however, who declare that to include the State servants would be quite constitutional. State employ  s should certainly be able to avail themselves of arbitration should cause ever arise, but it is surely a matter for the States themselves to decide. The State Parliaments are already resenting the attack upon their rights in this matter, and legislation which will antagonise each of the six States should be avoided if possible. In the present condition of parties in the House, it is impossible to forecast the result. There seems at present a disposition to put off the evil day as long as possible,

in the hope that something may transpire to avert disaster. Ministers and members have again been touring in search of a Federal Capital site. A good deal of time and money has already been spent in this way, and it is to be hoped that a final decision will soon be arrived at. There is no use discussing whether a new city should be created; that has already been decided on. Delay in choosing the site will only cause further heart-burning, and the sooner it is fixed on the better. The site must be within the borders of New South Wales, but it is unfortunate that she seems determined to try and have the Federal Capital as far removed from Victoria as possible.

### The Navigation Bill.

The Navigation Bill is likely to create much discussion and opposition. It proposes that all vessels trading in Australian waters shall be subject to a common rule laid down by the Arbitration Court. This rule will, of course, chiefly affect the wages paid. An exception in favour of British ships trading between Fremantle and Adelaide is to be made, although this exemption will only last until the trans-continental railway between Western Australia and South Australia is completed. The other States want to know why the exemption should not apply also to them, as they dread a very natural possibility of losing the trade of the big companies. New Zealand has often tried to get these to make either Wellington or Lyttelton their terminal port, and the passing of the Bill might aid considerably towards this end. The

object of the Bill is, of course, to shut outside shipping out of the coastal trade. The large companies have charged considerably higher inter-State fares to avoid competition with local shipping, but they still secure the major portion of the passenger traffic, as people prefer the roomy comfort of the big liners to the accommodation of coastal boats.

**The  
Transcontinental  
Railway.**

Sir John Forrest and Mr. Kingston are engaged in a sharp conflict over the transcontinental line. Mr. Kingston urges that if the Kalgoorlie-Port Augusta line is built, the goldfields should also be connected with Esperance Bay via Norseman, a distance of 220 miles. His reason advanced is that the construction of the latter is a certainty some day, and that it had better be built by the Government as part of a general scheme than by another authority as a rival to the transcontinental line. He insists, too, that if this line were built, one of the steamship companies would run a line of fast steamers between Adelaide and Esperance (830 nautical miles), and so divert a large proportion of trade from the main line. Sir John Forrest replies to the effect that this is a very good reason why the Esperance line should not be built, and that Mr. Kingston is not fulfilling a promise made to him in 1899, to the effect that if Western Australia joined the federation there should be railway communication between East and West. In the meantime Sir John Forrest is forging ahead. The Cabinet has agreed to his introduction of a Bill authorising the expenditure of £20,000 on a "contractor's survey" of the line between Kalgoorlie and Port Augusta. The consent of the two State Governments of Western Australia and South Australia to permit the survey has been obtained. The wordy duel has created a good deal of feeling in West Australia, which is desirous that both lines should be constructed. Mr. Kingston's promised visit to the West to fight the matter out on Sir John Forrest's own ground is likely to be indefinitely postponed on account of the former's severe illness.

**The High  
Commissioner-  
ship.**

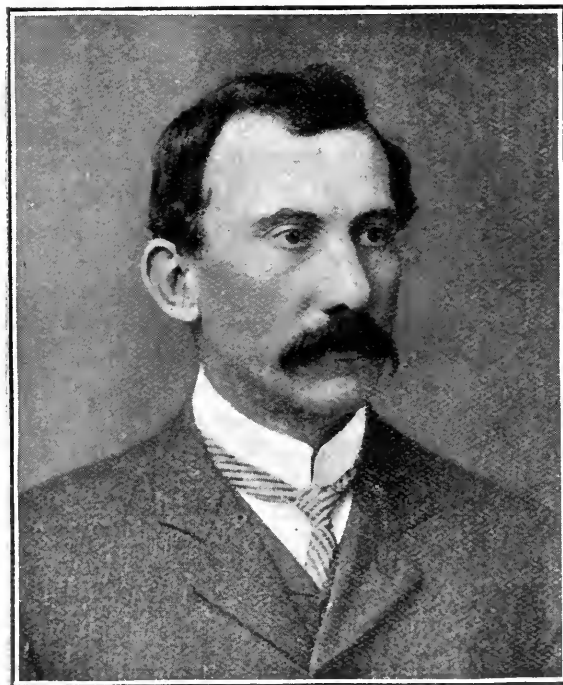
It is practically certain that a Bill authorising the appointment of a High Commissioner will pass through the Federal Legislature this session. The salary proposed—£3500—is looked upon by many as too high, and £3000 is suggested as sufficient. £5000 is regarded as the minimum on which the office could be run. The appointment of a High Commissioner is a step in the right direction, but unless it is soon followed by others, it will be the source of considerable expense and little benefit. Each State is already represented in London by an Agent-General and staff, tucked away in different parts of the metropolis. The new Commissioner would only be a sort of grandified Agent-General, who would have to refer everything appertaining to each State to its own representative. If his appointment signifies a co-ordination of Australian interests in the Old World, well and good. The benefit to Australia of having only one thoroughly-equipped headquarters in London, where the High Commissioner and all the Agents-General could be found, would be enormous. It would secure continuity of action by all the States, and a general policy, directed by the Commissioner. Enquirers could at once be shown to the right department, instead of roaming from one office to the other in search of information and facts. To the average Briton, Australia is looked upon as a whole, and it annoys him if, when he wants to get information, say, about fruit-growing near Adelaide, he cannot get it from the Agent-General for Queensland or New South Wales. Australia might take a lesson from Canada in this respect. One of the duties of the Commissioner will probably be the superintendence of the loan business. Considerable saving could be effected in the expenses incident to this business, now done by each State separately. As the appointment is one of the choicest plums in the gift of the Federal Government, only the most prominent men are mentioned in connection with it. Mr. Deakin, who would certainly fill the position well, declines to entertain the proposal. Sir William Lyne prefers the turmoil of Colonial politics to the comparative quiet of the Commissioner's office. The suggestion that Mr. Reid might have the position for the asking

is hardly to be credited. The three men most constantly mentioned for the post are Sir John Forrest, Sir Langdon Bonython, and Mr. B. R. Wise, K.C., who all maintain a judicious silence. The first-named would probably be the best fitted for the task of making the resources of the Commonwealth known to the Old World.

In pursuance of his suggestion to the Treasurers' Conference, the Prime Minister has written to the State Premiers in respect to the immigration problem. He asks for full

**Immigration  
Encouragement.**

templated actions will be successful, and that immigration may be attracted to these shores. Invitations will, however, need to be heartier and more sympathetic than they have been hitherto. New Zealand is setting an example in that respect. At a Women's Emigration Association meeting held in London, at which Lord Plunket, who succeeds Lord Ranfurly as Governor of the Colony, was present, the Secretary of State for the Colonies eulogised a letter written to *The Times* by Mr. W. P. Reeves, New Zealand's Agent-General, assuring all persons of British stock who desired to settle in New Zea-



Photographed for the "Review of Reviews" by the Swiss Studios.

**Senator Higgs,**

New Chairman of Committees in the Senate.



Photo by]

[Johnstone O'Shannessy.

**Hon. Carty Salmon,**

Chairman of Committees in the House of Representatives.

particulars as to the areas, localities and character of Crown lands suitable for cultivation and open for selection or purchase in such State, together with the average rainfall and terms and conditions of grants or leases. In addition to this he desires an estimate of the balance of land likely to be left for new-comers, after the demands of land seekers at present in the Commonwealth are satisfied. The need for settlers is so great that it is to be hoped that his con-

land that they would be welcome in that Colony, and receive hospitable treatment. The sooner Australia's possibilities of settlement are advertised, and also her willingness to heartily receive intending settlers the better, otherwise the Britain of the South will be outstripping her in attracting the only class which can develop her vast agricultural resources, and help her to build up a great nation. The High Commissioner should be most useful in this respect.



Sir Frederick Darley, G.C.M.G.

Chief Justice and Lieut.-Governor of New South Wales.

**Land  
Settlement  
Policy.**

Mr. Tait, the Chief Railway Commissioner, when giving evidence before the Railways Standing Committee, unintentionally touched upon the land question. He expressed the opinion that Victoria's railway policy was far ahead of her requirements, and until the land along the railway lines was thoroughly utilised in close settlement no more non-paying lines should be built. Of course, Mr. Tait was speaking from a purely railway business point of view, but he nevertheless expressed a weighty truth which we have drawn attention to before, the necessity for the resumption (compulsorily if need be) of areas suitable for cultivation and contiguous to the railway lines, for close settlement. A young man desiring to found a home on land must either pay almost prohibitive prices for it in settled districts, or go into the back-blocks, remote from railways and roads, and suffer all the inconveniences of heavy bush life, whilst thousands of acres along the railway lines,

used to graze a few sheep, await cultivation. If the immigration question is going to develop into a fact, and not be only a passing fancy, this aspect of it must be grappled with, and at once. It is encouraging to note that some of the State Parliaments have included it in their political platforms. If the matter be wisely presented to the people there is no doubt of its acceptance. It is little use to bring settlers into the country and send them miles from market and railways. There are thousands upon thousands of acres almost unused within easy reach of the great lines of railway sufficient to absorb the surplus population of the old world as well as that of our own congested cities. If this be done, some other problems would find easier settlement, such as those evils attendant upon city congestion, while even that of the diminishing birth-rate would be largely solved.

**New South Wales  
Administration.**

Throughout all Australasia there will be rejoicing that the New South Wales Government has reduced the wild pace at which it was travelling. It has, according to a report from the Public Service Board upon the reorganisation of the Public Works Department, dispensed with the services of 438 men, thus effecting a saving of £90,552 in salaries, and including equipment, a total of £124,960. Other retrenchments recently carried out show an annual saving of £141,210. In addition to this stringent retrenchment, it has been decided that no new appointments shall be made in the public service for the present. In view of this, the home papers speak of the "crash" in New South Wales. But this is a ridiculous overstatement. The Mother State is prosperous. Her vast areas have been pouring into her producers' hands a yellow harvest of unprecedented volume. The See Government has been rashly spending money, but to say that there is a "crash" in New South Wales is to speak without knowledge. The Colony's resources are great, and New South Wales, with the rest of the States, is entering upon a period which promises to be an era of unexampled prosperity.



### The Northern Territory and Mail Contracts.

The Federal Government is meeting with further difficulty over the coloured labour problem.

Following upon the larger question of British mails, the smaller one of the Northern Territory has cropped up to bring trouble to the Postmaster-General. The mail service between Sydney and Port Darwin will shortly terminate. On the steamers coloured labour is employed. The new tenders stipulated the employment of white labour. When they were opened it was found that the increased cost was so prohibitive that Sir Philip Fysh could not recommend the signing of a new contract. The probability is, therefore, that the mails will still go by the line which employs coloured labour, but at poundage rates, and that as this cannot be very great, the service will be intermittent and secondhand. Under the subsidy a good class of vessel was used, but the members for the Northern Territory are afraid that if any other arrangement is proposed, the vessels will cease their calls there. The Government has no objection to paying for the carriage of mails at poundage rates by steamers employing coloured labour, but refuses to use the same facilities when a definite contract has to be entered into. A more absurd and farcical position could hardly be imagined. The British Government has arranged with the P. and O. Co. for a fortnightly mail service, stipulating that delivery is to be accelerated by 24 hours. Australia benefits by this arrangement much more than does England, and there is a feeling of relief that the splendid steamers of that line will continue to call here regularly. The Australian mails will go back on the Company's boats at poundage rates, and it is probable that the saving thus effected may enable the Commonwealth to arrange to give a subsidy to an All-White Line for a fortnightly service alternating with the P. and O., that is to say, the Government, by taking advantage of boats employing coloured labour, is able to afford to subsidise an All-White Line. Surely the interpretation of our laws is peculiar and wonderful!

### Coloured Labour in Queensland.

The application of the Immigration Restriction Act to every sort of immigration is now complete.

On the 31st March last the importation of Kanakas into Queensland ceased, and by the 31st December 1906, every Kanaka

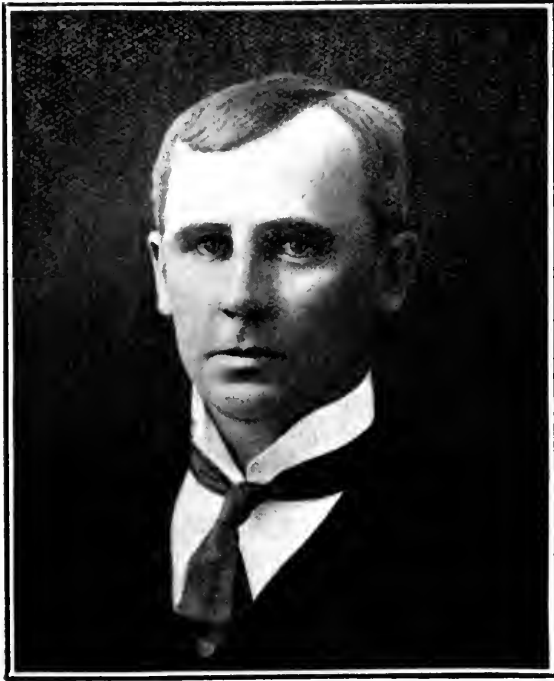
working under a labour contract must have left the Commonwealth. This is provided for under the Pacific Islanders Act, but in future, should any Kanaka desire to set foot in Australia, he will run up against the education test in the Immigration Restriction Act, and turn his face homeward again.

### Sir John See.

Sir John See, the New South Wales Premier, who was suddenly recalled from New Zealand, where he was spending a holiday to recruit his health, on account of the somewhat sudden death of his wife, is returning to that colony again to complete his holiday. He is somewhat better, though still too unwell to resume his public duties. The same arrangement as before will be carried out. Mr. Wise will be Acting-Premier and Mr. Perry Acting-Chief Secretary. It is confidently stated that Sir John intends to retire altogether from active politics.



The late Lady See.



Mr. Donald Mackinnon, M.L.A.

(Specially taken for the "Review of Reviews" by the Swiss Studios.)

#### Victorian State Politics.

The General Election for the State Parliament is announced to take place on June 1st. In consequence, forecasts of the policy of the Government and of the Opposition have been given by the Premier and the newly-elected leader of the Liberal Party. Sir Alexander Peacock has retired, and Mr. Donald Mackinnon was unanimously elected Opposition leader in his place. Mr. Bent in his "Policy Speech" gave little real indication of what was to be the Government's programme. The speech was directed largely against the Labour Party and the discontented Railway servants. Mr. Bent announced an estimated surplus of £340,000, and forecasted the reduction of the Income Tax. The chief features of the Opposition programme, as outlined by Mr. Mackinnon, are compulsory land purchase, a land tax of one penny in the pound, and woman suffrage. He proposed the creation of a Land Purchase Board, which would be checked by a Court of Valuation instead of the present laborious method by which every resumption practically requires an Act of Parliament to validate it.

#### Go-ahead New Zealand.

New Zealand can give a good many points to Australia in progressiveness, and the latest illustration ought to have the effect of waking the Federal Government up. For some time New Zealand has had the advantage of the penny post within the British dominions. Now the British Postmaster-General has agreed to accept a proposal from the New Zealand Government that he should deliver in the United Kingdom, without surcharge, newspapers posted in New Zealand, at a postage rate of one penny for each newspaper, irrespective of weight. That will mean a great deal to the colony, and it deserves to reap all the benefit accruing from it. It means that the penny post applies all round to letters and newspapers, and that must result in increased correspondence, and in a largely increased number of New Zealand newspapers pouring into the United Kingdom. Now the New Zealand weekly newspapers are second to none in Australasia in the excellence of their illustrations of views of scenery, of its trades and manufactures, and natural advantages, and it will mean much to the colony to have these posted away in large quantities to the Old World. We doubt whether a finer method of advertising the advantages of the colony could have been devised than that upon which New Zealand has hit. May the Commonwealth speedily follow in her footsteps.

#### Mr. Seddon and a Royal Commission.

Mr. Seddon's suggestion for the appointment of an Imperial Council, which had its birth in the South African Chinese trouble, has not roused any response, and his latest suggestion is that a Royal Commission, comprising representatives of the United Kingdom, the South African Colonies, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, should be appointed to investigate the matter. The suggestion is hardly a wise one, although everyone will sympathise with him in his protest against the introduction of the Chinese. Here in Australia, though their numbers are limited, their presence does not make for morality, and they drift to the lowest levels. The result of their introduction into the Transvaal, looked at purely from a moral standpoint, is

horrible to contemplate. It will add yet another trouble to that distracted land, with its mixed population of whites, blacks, Indians and Malays. The meeting held recently in the Sydney Town Hall to protest against the introduction of Chinese voiced the general sentiment of Australasia, but nothing more can be done than to formally protest. If, in order to prevent the contemplated step, Mr. Seddon's suggestion is carried out, we should be constituting a danger which in its ultimate effect would far outrival the evil it was called into being to prevent. After all, it is a question for the Imperial Government and the Transvaal to decide, and it appears that they will not take cognisance of the strong feeling shown throughout the Colonies against the proposal. Of what use would a Royal Commission be if its conclusions were not to be adopted? Supposing that it reported against the proposal, but its report was rejected by the Imperial authorities, our second state would be worse than the first. The same argument applies to the suggestion of an Imperial council. Such a court, unless it were a farce, would necessarily carry some obligation for the enforcement of its decisions. But, were proposals made concerning the internal administration of, say, Canada, New Zealand or the Commonwealth, they would be promptly rejected by these Colonies, on the plea that they could manage their own affairs. The British Empire consists of a large number of independent units which, while loyal to the Empire, strongly resent the slightest interference in their affairs by one another, or even by the Imperial Government. The voluntary assistance Australasia lent in conquering the Transvaal gave no right of subsequent administration, and to do more than protest is beyond our province. We cling to our own rights to legislate for good or ill, and we brook no interference from others. We therefore cannot be surprised that other colonies feel the same. It is a peculiar paradox, but it is nevertheless true, that the looseness of the bonds which bind the different parts of the Empire together constitute its strength. Any attempt to tighten them, whether by fiscal or other means, will only result in trouble and disruption.

#### The Future of the Pacific.

The fierce struggle caused by the conflicting interests of the powers in Asia seems likely to extend to the Pacific. It offers one of the few fields not yet exploited, and for this reason it is receiving more and more attention from the Great Powers. America has annexed the Sandwich Islands and the Philippines, and the development of her trade with these and with Japan and Manchuria has been remarkable. The Panama Canal, which may now be looked upon as a certainty, will materially strengthen America's position. It shortens the distance between the Eastern and Southern States and their Eastern markets by thousands of miles. Hitherto a large portion of the Eastern trade has had to either go round Cape Horn or be sent by rail to San Francisco and trans-shipped. Americans are already getting a very large portion of the trade of the Pacific, and with the cutting of the Canal will certainly secure more and more. France is becoming anxious about her position in the New Hebrides, and prominent Frenchmen urge that she should annex the Islands, saying that the dual control which now exists there is out of date and cumbersome. They point out that French interests there are greater than British, and as a *quid pro quo* for the relinquishing of British claims to the Islands suggest that France should cease to send convicts to New Caledonia, and take away all those now there. They also say that Australia is not very much concerned with the New Hebrides, and in any case, with her stagnant population, she is not a very serious competitor. Australia has even now a large share of trade with the Pacific Islands, and her trade with Japan is sufficient to warrant the upkeep of a line of splendid steamers. A new company to erect cold storage accommodation has been formed at Singapore. The capital has been wholly subscribed, partly in Singapore and partly in Australia, and building operations have already commenced. The company has made arrangements with large Australian exporters for the supply of frozen meat. Australian trade in frozen meat and produce is also considerable with Manila, and special efforts are



Mr. Isaac Barrow.

Chairman of the Conference, and one of the prime movers in the demand for inquiry.

being made to secure the trade of the numerous Islands of the Pacific. Australia has a very real interest in the future of the Pacific, and it is there that she will find the Old World pressing upon her and forcing her to abandon her attitude of aloofness, which by reason of great distances she has been able to maintain so long. This fact must affect legislation in future. At present the relations with the other countries are happy. The land question in the New Hebrides will be settled in a friendly way by a joint commission. With America it is impossible to conceive anything but friendliness. Germany's interests are many in the Pacific, and her territories lie adjacent to ours in the north. It behoves us, however, in all legislative matters that affect our relations with other nations to walk warily and to act imperially, not parochially, so that we may assist in deciding nobly the issues between nations in the new arena of the Pacific.

**West  
Australia.**

Mr. James, the Premier of West Australia, in a speech forecasting the Government's intentions, said that unless returned with a working majority, he would refuse to carry on the Government, as he would not work under sufferance. His views on the land question are decidedly healthy. He proposes to check the growth of large estates, and encourage the subdivision of existing ones. With that object he proposed an unimproved progressive land tax, ranging from a halfpenny to twopence in the £ on all freehold estates exceeding 5000 acres in extent. If the taxation had not the desired effect, legislation might be proposed. He also proposed to do away with the provisions which allowed the holders of pastoral leases to ultimately become the owners of these holdings and to substitute properly-protected leases, extending over a term of thirty years, at a low rental. It was also proposed to do away with the sales of town sites, and to substitute ninety-nine years' leases. Amongst other reforms in view are the broadening of the Upper House franchise and the reclassification of the civil service.

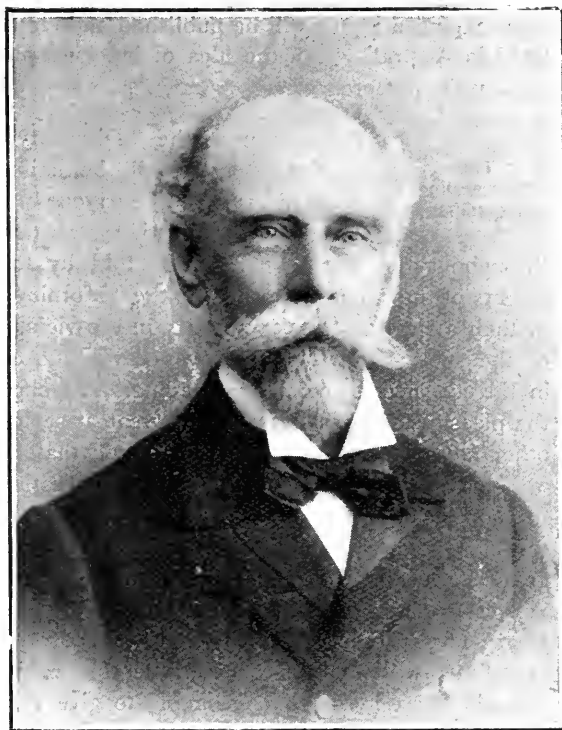
**Alleged  
Secret  
Commissions.**

A large and important conference of representatives of the butter industry was held in Melbourne last month, Mr. Isaac Barrow in the chair. Evidence was submitted, and it was unanimously decided that an attempt should be made to get a refund of freights equal in proportion to the rebates alleged to be paid to certain agents—viz., 3 per cent.—and to get shipping companies to render accounts of commission said to have been paid. An effort will be made to secure a reduction in ocean freights on butter. An attempt was made by the executive committee of the Butter Trade and Producers Conference to have an audience with the P. and O. and Orient companies, but this was refused. A formal demand was therefore made for the concession on all freights paid on butter since the inception of the contracts. The amount paid in freights since 1895 is about £800,000, 3 per cent. on which would yield £24,000. A declaration has been submitted for signature to butter dealers, which contains a denial of the receipt of secret commissions. Factories and farmers are recom-

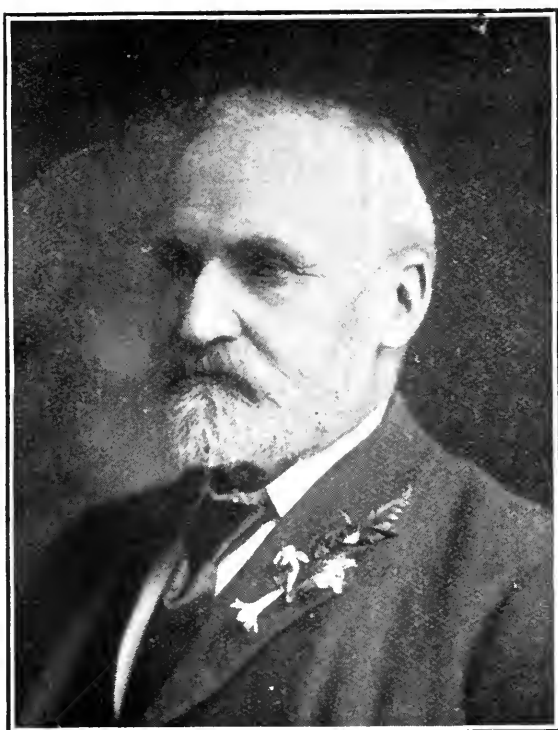
mended by the conference to refrain from making further consignments through those who do not sign the declaration. Evidence is being collected in Sydney as well as in Melbourne, and it is probable that some action will be taken by the New South Wales Government. Since our last issue, the Victorian Cabinet has appointed a Royal Commission to enquire into the whole question of secret commissions in the export butter trade. Mr. Morrison, Under-Secretary; Hon. George Graham, M.L.A., and Mr. H. Gyles Turner are the members of the commission. The enquiry will not last long, as evidence can easily be collected. It is to be hoped, however, that it will be very thorough and searching. There is, unfortunately, little doubt but that the pernicious practice of giving commission honeycombs business life, and if it can be publicly demonstrated to be an illegal as well as immoral thing, much benefit will result.

#### The High Court

There are indications that when the High Court gets into full swing the appointment of another judge will be necessary. It must be remembered that the appeals from six States go before it, and already they are piling up. The passing of the Arbitration Act will almost certainly necessitate a fourth appointment, because three judges must hear appeals in the High Court, and it cannot undertake the extra work that is certain to be involved. The work up to date would have been greater had it not been that three matters which would have been heard by the Court have had to go to the Privy Council because Mr. O'Connor had been counsel in them. A good deal of pleasure has been expressed in legal circles at the expedition with which judgments have been given, as compared with the months occupied in getting judgments from the Privy Council. The only judgment reserved by the High Court so far is, curiously enough, over a stamp, twopence in



Mr. H. Gyles Turner.



Hon. George Graham, M.L.A.

[Photo by Johnstone O'Shannessy.]

Two of the Members of the Royal Commission.

value, but constituting a case which affects the foundations of the relations between the Commonwealth and the States. The Tasmanian Government passed an Act imposing a stamp duty on all receipts given in the State; but the Commonwealth, through the local Deputy Postmaster-General, resisted the charge. The Tasmanian Full Court decided in favour of the State, and the Commonwealth is now appealing.

#### **Australasia's Prosperity.**

Everything points to a wave of prosperity passing over Australasia, and rising to a record height.

Finances are elastic, business is good, and from an agricultural standpoint a season unprecedented in the Colonies' history has been experienced. As an illustration, we may quote from an estimate by Mr. Coghlan, the New South Wales Government Statist. He places the New South Wales yield at 27,327,000 bushels, which is 12,000,000 bushels in advance of the previous record in 1901. The average yield works out at about 17 bushels per acre. Probably 8,000,000 bushels will be required for food, and 2,000,000 bushels for seed during the current year, and, making allowance for what will be unfit, there will probably be about 16,000,000 bushels available for export. This is only an illustration of what all Australasia enjoys, so that the current year should be a record one. There is a general tendency in all the States to insist upon economy in State finance. Queensland is following in the footsteps of Victoria and New South Wales, and is proposing to reduce the number of State members; New South Wales is pulling up and is seriously considering the reduction of her civil service bill; New Zealand rejoices in a surplus, and Victoria in a prospective one; West Australia is in an enviable position regarding finance, and her Premier is determined to keep it and to oppose extravagance. If the Federal Government assumes control of loans, it will further help to strengthen our security.

#### **Fiji's Prospects.**

Sir Henry Jackson, Governor of Fiji, is now on his way to London, in response to a call from the Imperial authorities, who have requested his immediate presence in England in connection with some matters of importance. He has, during his journey through Australia, given some interesting facts concerning the

beautiful group of islands over which he governs. He says that the discontent which prevailed some years ago is now ended, and that the partial movement in favour of Federation with New Zealand is dead. The colony is making rapid progress industrially. The annual value of the import and export trade is over a million sterling, and is growing rapidly. Last year the output of sugar was just about double that of the New South Wales plantations. In 1903 the output was 50,000 tons, as against 32,000 for the previous year. The revenue was the largest in the colony's history. At one time cotton was the staple product, but owing to low prices it was abandoned. Last year small areas were successfully planted with cotton, and next year the industry will be made a Government institution. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company has large works in the islands, and a Canadian is at present looking round in the interests of an American refining firm. The natives are willing to lease lands, and are sending in lists of available areas. When these have been reported upon by the Government expert, a report will be published and circulated in Australia, with the idea of inducing settlement from there.

#### **The Antarctic Expedition.**

The return of the "Discovery" to New Zealand will be hailed with pleasure by everyone interested in scientific research throughout the world. The story told by the officers of the "Terra Nova" and the "Morning" of their arrival on the 6th January in the vicinity of the spot where the "Discovery" was locked in the ice makes interesting reading. Although the pleasure of Captain Scott was great at seeing other faces, he is intensely disappointed that he was not allowed to remain away from civilisation for another year, but the Admiralty orders are drastic, and he was compelled to return with a great deal of the work he had in prospect undone. Scientific men are of the opinion that the two years' observations made by the "Discovery" expedition will be found of considerable value. Captain Scott is, of course, unable to give very much information, as his lips are sealed by copyright holders, but what little he can say indicates that a quantity of valuable work was accomplished. Australia and New Zealand will, of



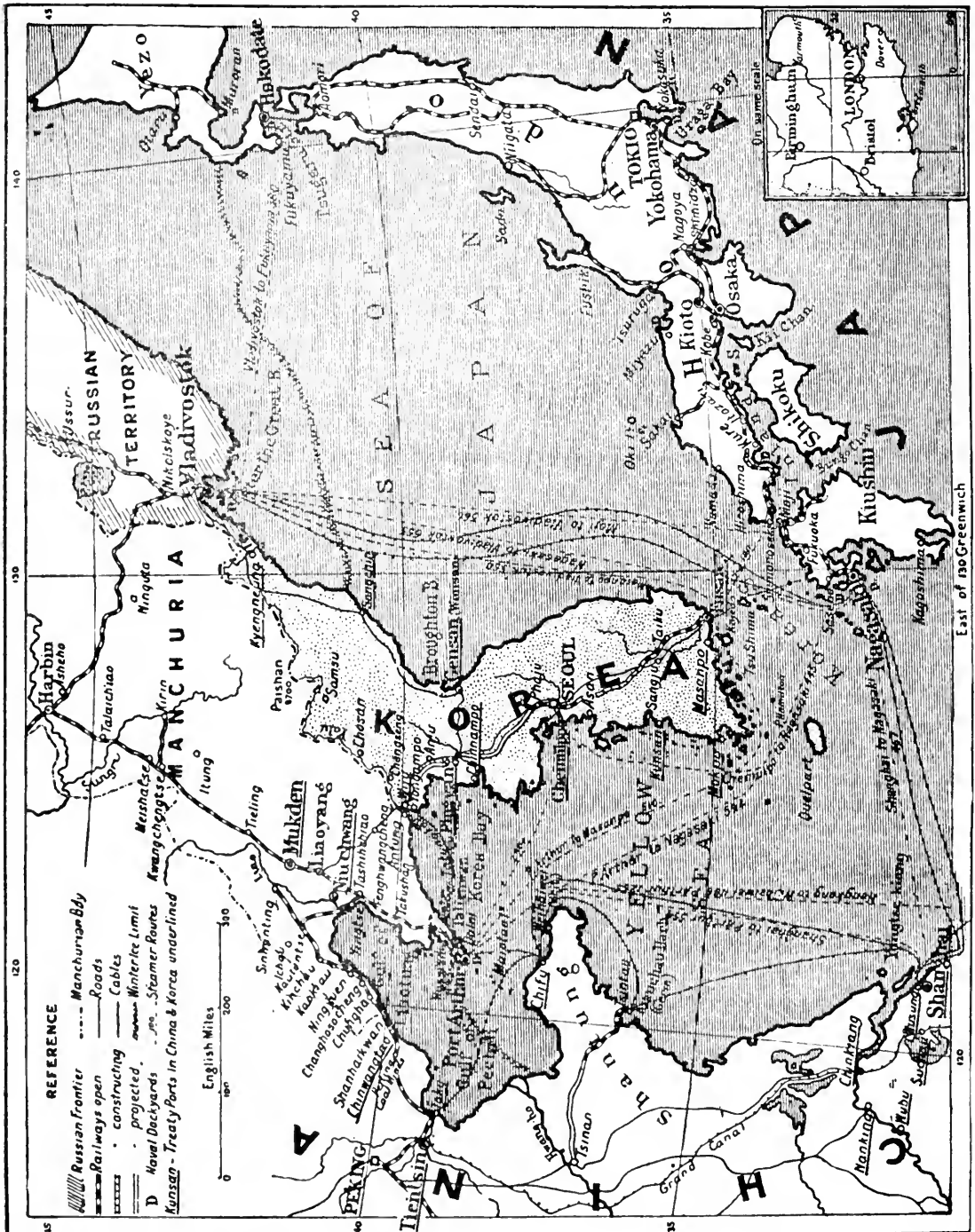
course, benefit most largely from the meteorological work of the expedition. According to Professor Gregory, who has been interviewed on the matter, there have been two theories as to the meteorological conditions in the area around the South Pole. One theory is that the South Pole areas are occupied by a high-pressure area which is encircled by a belt of low pressure occurring all round the Antarctic Circle. According to other meteorologists the probabilities are against the occurrence of this high-pressure area, but the "Discovery" observations will no doubt go far towards proving which of the two theories is correct. He further states that in regard to the discovery of fossils, there is a comparatively rich flora in the Arctic areas of corresponding latitudes. Many fossil plants which have been found seem to indicate that there was once a warmer climate in a portion of the Arctic area, and in the same way it is possible that the fossil plants found in the Antarctic region may prove that there have been great changes in the climate there. Several sledging expeditions were carried out, and with a remarkable degree of success. Mr. Skelton, the Chief Engineer, is of opinion that motors will play a large part in similar expeditions in the future. Of course they would have to be of special construction, and would be very unlike our ordinary ideas of motors, but he believes that the principle can be applied with very great advantage. Captain Scott has received warm congratulations from all sides for the excellent work he has done.

#### The Melbourne Election.

Again the fight over the Melbourne seat has been fought, and this time Mr. Maloney is victorious, with a majority of 859 votes over Sir Malcolm McEacharn. Only about 1000 more votes were recorded than last time, but some 10,000 electors abstained from voting. The reason is inexplicable, the fact is regrettable. Whichever side they favoured, the 10,000 were guilty of gross neglect of a public duty. When it is considered in relation to the small Australian vote at the Federal elections, there seems substantial reason for Sir John Forrest's suggestion for compulsory voting. In the case of the Melbourne seat, either candidate would have represented a minority of the electors. The election places the numbers in the Federal House as follows:—Opposition, 27; Ministerial, 25; Labour, 23.

#### Federal Temperance Matters.

The area in which the Liquor question can be dealt with by the Federal legislature is necessarily limited, as it is a matter which the States include in domestic legislation. Nevertheless there are some aspects of it which come under Commonwealth jurisdiction. A very fair proportion of the members are in favour of what reforms are possible, and these have decided to urge—(1) That the earliest opportunity be taken to pass a short amending Defence Act, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in military and naval canteens. (2) That the desirability of having included in the Papuan Bill provision for the prohibiting of the sale of intoxicating liquors in Papua, except for medical purposes, be reaffirmed, and that a committee be appointed to interview Mr. Deakin on the matter. (3) That no manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors except for medical purposes should be allowed in the Federal capital or territory, until it has been asked for by a local option poll of the residents. Some of the English residents have objected to the proposal to exclude alcoholic liquors from New Guinea, but it must be remembered that the British part of the island, although under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth, is recognised as a native area, and should be treated as such in matters relating to intoxicating liquors. The nations have signally failed in their duty to the "child races" in the past, and the Commonwealth should not let this opportunity pass of setting a brilliant example in the humane treatment of its dark-skinned children. Mr. Musgrave, the secretary of the administration, who is at present in Melbourne, is endeavouring to do what he can to prevent the proposal being carried out. He urges that the natives have a drink of their own, and have no desire for alcoholic liquor, but the same might have been said of all the native races before liquor was introduced, although they contracted the taste for it afterwards. It is a case of the wishes of a few hundred whites against the moral condition of thousands of the black people. Mr. Deakin stated the other day that he would do all in his power to conserve the interests of the coloured people under the care of the Commonwealth. It will be a crying shame if the temptation of the liquor trade is placed within the reach of the uncontaminated Papuans.



**The  
Totalisator.**

The Australian States at the present time unfortunately throw the protective mantle of legislation over many evils, and a powerful attempt is to be made to induce them to take yet another under their guardianship. Last year, at the Racing Conference, which was attended by representatives from the leading clubs in all the States of the Commonwealth, the question of the invocation of State legislatures to legalise the totalisator was discussed, and found ready response from the members. The Victoria Racing Club has just issued a circular to some 450 clubs in the State, urging that "the legalisation of the totalisator should be made a live question at the forthcoming State elections. You are therefore requested to use strenuous exertions in the furtherance of the object, and to assist candidates favouring the totalisator." The same object is being sought in other States, so that advocates of social reform will need to be on their guard. It is interesting to note that although gambling is an evil which eats into society everywhere, and is a prolific source of supply of candidates for public charity, one of the chief reasons urged for the legalising of the totalisator is the gain which would accrue to charities from a tax upon it. One leading newspaper urges that the totalisator should be legalised, inasmuch as from a tax upon it probably £60,000 per annum would be available for charitable purposes. The movement is spreading in the other States, and is to be pushed simultaneously. But in New Zealand and South Australia, where the totalisator is legalised, no beneficial results have followed. It has had the dire effect of throwing a mantle of seeming respectability over the evil, but it has not diminished racing. If anything, it has increased it, and has induced betting in thousands of cases where it would not have been indulged in had it been left the bare bald evil it appears in the hands of bookmakers. One of the direct effects is the increase of betting amongst women and juveniles, who will "put a shilling or two, or a pound or two on the tote" where they would never have dreamed of betting through a bookmaker. It extends the area of betting, and induces it in places remote from the race. Employés in business establishments make

pools to invest, and under the glamour of the legalisation of the evil no qualm of conscience is induced. Are they not helping to contribute to charities? This is often urged as an excuse. A little time ago the Postmaster General forbade the delivery of thousands of letters which annually come to Australia from gambling institutions in Germany—a laudable action—and in view of this, and the action of the Federal Government over Tattersall's, it would be indeed a step backward for the States to legalise and offer greater facilities for the spread of the gambling curse.

**The War.**

Little authentic news is as yet obtainable about either the Russian or Japanese movements.

The Japanese are marching upon the Yalu, driving back before them the Russian outposts. The thaw is seriously hampering the movement of troops, and not unnaturally Korea is in a state of unrest and insurrection. It now transpires that the Russian squadron was within Vladivostock harbour when that place was bombarded by the Japanese fleet from the ice limit. Accounts of eye witnesses are beginning to arrive, and from these it appears that Port Arthur was little damaged by the Japanese shell fire, and that the two Russian vessels caught at Chemulpo steamed out and gave battle to the Japanese fleet to save neutral shipping in the harbour the danger of the threatened Japanese attack. After a desperate fight, they returned, damaged, to the harbour, where one was sunk, and the other blown up by the Russians to escape capture. Anyone who has been in Russia, or who has met General Kouropatkin must have been considerably amused at the absurd stories which have been circulated about the boastful utterances of the Russian Commander-in-chief as to the ease with which he will terminate the war. Russians are by no means given to boasting, and Kouropatkin would be the last man to say anything either one way or the other to a newspaper correspondent. The rumour that King Edward is anxious to mediate between the two Powers will be received with satisfaction everywhere, but the opportunity may not be forthcoming for many a long day.

LONDON, March 1st, 1904.

**The  
Russo-Japanese  
War.**

All other questions have been thrown into the background last month by the outbreak of war between Russia and Japan. It is not necessary here to attempt to adjudicate upon the responsibility for the rupture of pacific relations between the two great Powers who have been negotiating for months past as to the settlement of the Far Eastern question. Obviously, on the face of it, the Japanese Government was responsible for the sudden termination of negotiations which Russia had protracted beyond the limits of Japanese patience; but the situation is curiously like that in South Africa at the beginning of the Boer War. The Japanese, like President Kruger, had an incurable suspicion of their mighty adversary. The smaller Power in each case believed that the larger Power was protracting diplomatic negotiations for the purpose of bringing up reinforcements; and in each case the smaller Power took the initiative. President Kruger, however, did at least afford us an opportunity of accepting his last, despairing appeal to refer the question to arbitration. The Japanese Government was much more uncompromising. Not only did they never breathe a word about arbitration, but they absolutely refused to tolerate mediation in any form whatever; and when their patience gave out with the delays of the Russian Foreign Office, they simply withdrew their Ambassador, and began to fight straight off without any declaration of war. Their justification, in their own eyes, for so doing was the fact that they were ready and the Russians were not. They also had a belief that the longer they delayed, the more likelihood there was that their temporary preponderance of naval strength would slip from their grasp.

**The  
Initial Japanese  
Successes.**

From their point of view their justification was complete. The Russians, unprepared for an attack without a preliminary declaration of war, were surprised at Port Arthur by an attack of Japanese torpedo boats, which resulted in placing *hors de combat* for several weeks two of the best battleships and the best cruiser in the Russian fleet. The Japanese also overpowered and destroyed two other Russian

war vessels, which they caught off the coast of Korea. Having thus taken the initiative, and dealt a stunning, although not a crushing, blow at the very beginning of the campaign, they proceeded with the utmost rapidity to occupy Korea, which in less than a week was in their possession. It remains to be seen whether the South African parallel will still hold good. Brilliant as have been the opening victories of the Japanese campaign, they were not more so than the series of successes with which the Boers opened their struggle with Great Britain in South Africa. But in the long run these successes availed the Boers little. When the war opened the Japanese expected that they would be able to finish off the Russian fleet in a fortnight, and that the war would then be carried on on land.

**Russia v. Japan,  
1904.  
British v. Boer,  
1899.**

From the Russian point of view the conduct of the Japanese has been quite as inexcusable as the conduct of President Kruger appeared to the majority of the British people in 1899. The Russians have been dazed by the lightning rapidity with which the adversary whom they despised has dealt them so severe a blow at the opening of the campaign. There, again, the Russian War Office finds itself very much in the same position as did the British War Office five years ago. There is no more salutary rule, nor one that is more frequently forgotten, than never to despise your enemy, and the Russians, as is, perhaps, natural for a European Power with great Asiatic possessions, have never adequately appreciated the fighting forces of the Japanese. The scorn which the White Man feels for the Yellow Man has caused them to dally dangerously long with an opponent who, in energy, scientific skill, and fighting capacity is fully equal to the best of the white races. In the first week of confusion that followed the delivery of the Japanese attack there was a good deal of wild talk concerning the despatch of the Black Sea Fleet through the Dardanelles, and of the Baltic Fleet through the Kiel Canal, to reinforce the Russian navy in the Far East. A few days' further reflection convinced the Russians that they had better keep their ships at home. They cannot get out of the Black Sea, and events in the Balkans are likely to require all the naval forces in the

Near East that they can spare. As for the Baltic fleet, if it were to attempt to make the six weeks' journey to the other end of Asia it would run the greatest danger of being captured or destroyed before it could effect a junction with the remnant of the Russian ships at Port Arthur and Vladivostok. So far as we can foresee eventualities, the Japanese will succeed in establishing their naval supremacy, and the war will have to be fought out on land.

**A Great  
Shifting of  
Forces.**

Many people imagine that this settles everything. They forget that at the beginning of the Crimean War Russia—by her own hand—destroyed her Black Sea navy, and compelled England, France, Italy and Turkey to fight before they could bring her to her knees. Port Arthur is farther away, no doubt, than Sebastopol; but in the days of the Crimean War Russia had practically no railways, and it is now possible for her to pour in reinforcements by the Siberian line, which will enable her to maintain defensive battle for an indefinite period. The Japanese will be able to retain possession of Korea, which will be used as their base of attack upon the Russian position in Manchuria. But it is one thing to hold Korea, and another

thing to eject the Russians from their positions on the Yalu. At the same time it is impossible to deny that the Russian position at Port Arthur is anything but desirable. The larger her garrison, the more difficult it will be to feed them, and the easier will be the task of the Japanese to reduce them to submission by starvation. It is difficult to conceive the possibility of Russia regaining the position which she held before the war began. We are, however, at the beginning of a great shifting of forces, the end of which no one can foresee.

**The Progress  
of  
the War.**

The breaking off of diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia was followed almost immediately by an attack by the Japanese fleet under Admiral Togo upon the Russian vessels at Port Arthur. The night torpedo attack was followed by a general action, the result of both being the putting out of action of no fewer than three battleships and four cruisers on the Russian side, while the Japanese fleet seems to have suffered little damage. Two Russian vessels were discovered at Chemulpo by a Japanese cruiser squadron engaged in convoying transports, and were overwhelmed by superior force, and after a desperate fight were blown up



Vice-Admiral Togo.



Field Marshal Yamagata.



The Marquis Ito

MEN WHO ARE "DOING THINGS" FOR JAPAN.



Admiral Stark.

General Sakharoff.  
New Russian Minister of War.

Admiral Makaroff.

## SOME PROMINENT RUSSIANS.

by their own crews. With the object of enabling the Japanese transports to move with safety the Japanese fleet continued to make attacks upon Port Arthur at intervals, and finally attempted to seal up the narrow entrance to the harbour by sinking old merchant vessels. Five ships were sunk, but, as was the case in Lieutenant Hobson's attempt at Santiago, the harbour was not closed. The Russian squadron had meanwhile suffered considerable loss owing to drifting harbour defence mines, and the moral effect upon the crews of the Russian vessels must have been considerable. The Russian fleet being contained at Port Arthur, the Japanese land campaign developed rapidly. The principal Korean towns were occupied, and the Emperor fell entirely under Japanese influence. M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister, left Seoul, and the Japanese concluded a treaty of friendship with the Korean Emperor. This, while guaranteeing the integrity of Korea, gives to Japan the right to occupy necessary positions. The strict press censorship in Japan allows very little news as to the military movements to be published, but there are indications that 200,000 Japanese troops, at least, are to take part in the initial movements of the campaign. Admiral Alexieff, recognising the ease with which Port Arthur might be isolated, withdrew his headquarters to Central Manchuria. General Kouratkin, resigning his position as Minister of War,

is to proceed to the Far East to take over the command of the Russian land forces. The last days of February saw the outposts of the two forces in North Korea coming into touch.

Some  
Consequences of  
the War.

If we have not exactly to face a new heaven and a new earth, there is no doubt that the position of all European Powers in the Far East will be profoundly modified by the demonstration of the fact that an Asiatic Power has command of the seas. The Japanese fleet, no doubt, will be somewhat knocked about before the war is over, but everything seems to point to the probability that, whatever may be the result of the fighting on land, it would be difficult, not to say impossible, for Russia for many years to come to challenge Japanese ascendancy in Eastern waters. One effect of this change will be to cause a complete transformation in the ideas of the Governments as to the impunity with which they can trample upon Asiatics. If the Chinese, taking heart from the spectacle of Japanese victory, should raise the cry of "Asia for the Asiatics," the position of Europeans in the Far East, ourselves included, will be very different from what it has been hitherto. This is not in itself an unmixed evil. Ever since the Opium War the dealings of the White Man with the Yellow Man have been characterised by a



simple defiance of the elementary laws of justice and fair dealing. Conscious of our superior strength, we white men have forgotten that yellow men have rights. Now that one yellow race has taught us that they not only have rights, but know how to maintain them by the time-honoured argument of *force majeure*, a change will come over the spirit of our dream which, from many points of view, is very much to be welcomed.

Nevertheless, although the recognition of the right of Asiatics to be treated on an equality with ourselves may be a gain to the progress of the world, it is likely to have very inconvenient consequences for many European Powers, ourselves included, whose policy has hitherto been based upon the assumption that we were a superior race. Take, for instance, our kinsfolk in Australia and New Zealand. Up to the present time it has never even dawned upon the average Colonial mind that if the Japanese become a preponderating naval force in the Far East, they may make very short work of the comfortable theories as to a White Australia.

Another Sick Man for the European Concert. The American Government, at the outbreak of hostilities, proposed that the other Powers should guarantee the neutrality and integrity of the Chinese Empire. This, of course, must be understood to imply that the Chinese Empire does not include Manchuria, because otherwise it would involve the Powers taking part in the guarantee in an obligation to turn either Russia or Japan out of Manchuria, whichever Power found itself in possession of that province at the end of the war. The probability is that the war will result, as the Crimean War resulted, in the placing of another Sick Man under the tutelage of the European Concert. This might have been achieved before the war broke out, if the Russian Government had met the Japanese demand by a bold proposal to place the whole Chinese Empire, including Manchuria, under the protection of an international compact. Unfortunately it is much easier to be wise after the event than before; and it is to be feared there will be many a bloody battle fought and much wide-wasting misery endured before the

combatants arrive by a process of mutual exhaustion at a position in which they are willing to accept the establishment of the principle that everything concerning China is to be regarded as a matter of common concern to all the Powers, and therefore one in which no Power is free to take isolated action.

#### The Rise in Wheat.

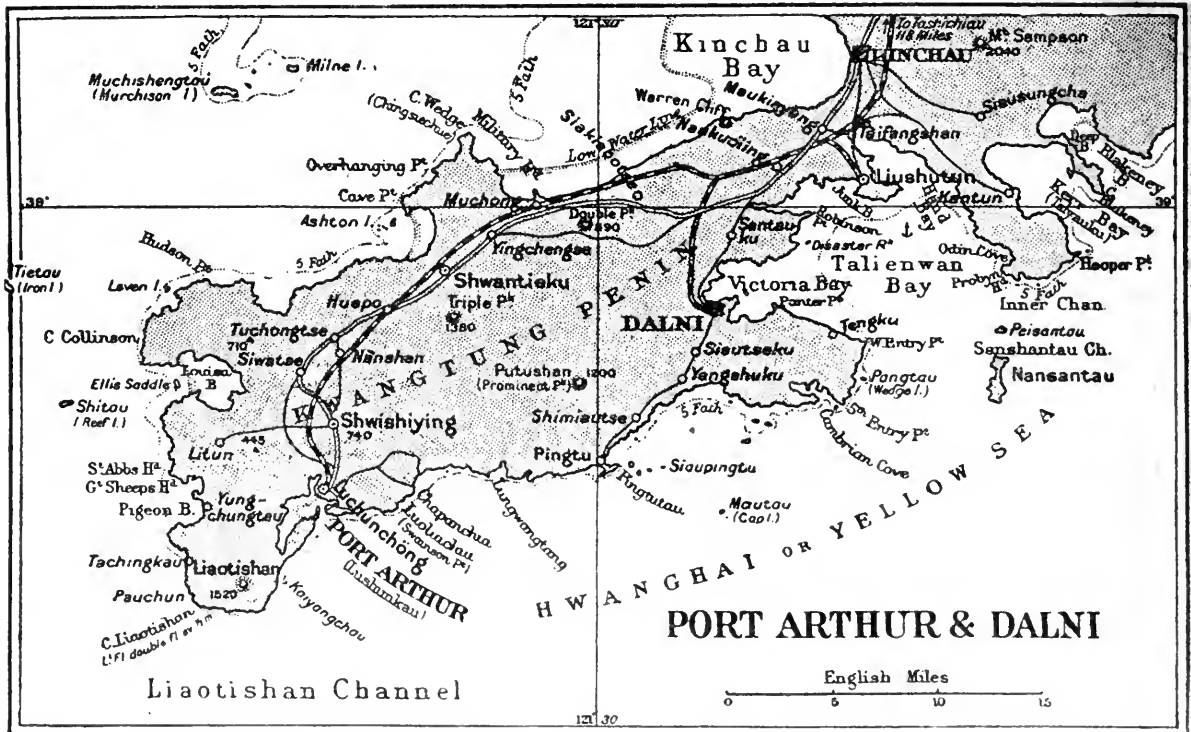
One of the most immediate results of the outbreak of the war was a rise in the price of wheat. This fact calls for serious reflection. If so far away and so localised a struggle as the war in the Far East can produce so immediate a result and bring starvation to so many thousands, what would be the effect were Britain herself engaged in a war with a wheat-producing nation? The rise in prices is helped on by two factors—first, the necessity for the retention of Russian wheat in that country in order to feed her troops, and, secondly, the cornering of wheat in the United States. Shrewd speculators, foreseeing the war, have so effectively cornered the wheat supply as to ensure the price being raised far higher than would have been the case had it only been a question of the war. The voice of the thousands who must go hungry in order that some speculator may make his million or so of dollars must surely finally produce some effect, and bring about some degree at least of governmental regulation.

#### The Aggravated Danger in the Near East.

One of the immediate consequences of the outbreak of the war in the Far East is to bring us rapidly nearer the prospect of a much more dangerous war, from the European point of view, in the Near East. Russia, it appears, will find her energies sufficiently preoccupied in holding her own against Japan in the Far East. The Sultan, therefore, is very likely to argue that it is now or never with him, and that every consideration of State policy justifies his making an early attack upon Bulgaria. The Bulgarians have for some time past made no secret of the fact that if the Macedonian troubles break out in the spring, as they are expected to do, Bulgaria would be compelled to take the field on behalf of kinsmen and co-religionists. The Turks, knowing this, and seeing that Russia for

the time being is more or less paralysed by her war with Japan, will probably find an early occasion for declaring war against Bulgaria, so as to make herself once more mistress in the Balkans. It is, however, an axiom in European statecraft that territory which has once been rescued from the desolating dominion of the Ottoman Turks shall never be thrust back under Moslem rule. Austria, which has been threatening to mobilise an army corps in order to compel the Bulgarians to keep the peace, could hardly allow the Turks to re-establish their authority in Sofia. To those

have entirely lost the support of the country; but not even the stoutest Liberal leader ventured to believe that the Government would present such a spectacle of paralysed impotence as that which has amazed and dismayed the public ever since Parliament met. The cumulative effect of a long series of by-elections which had taken place in the recess had finally destroyed the last hope of Mr. Chamberlain and his friends that they could ever sweep the country on a Protectionist programme. Mr. Chamberlain himself, worn out with the labours of his ineffectual campaign, was



who are closest observers on the spot there seems no way out of the present *imbroglio* but an appeal to the sword, but when the sword is once unsheathed no one can say what may happen before it is restored to the scabbard.

#### England Without a Government.

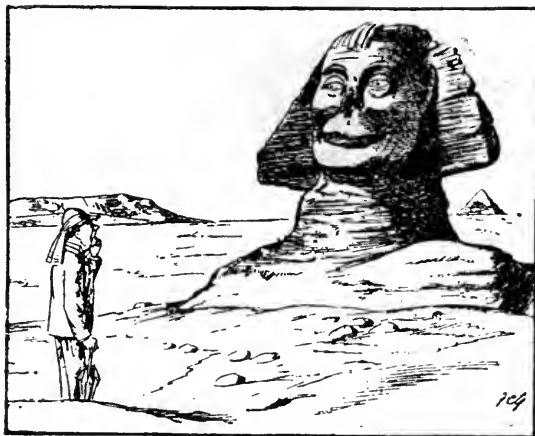
The situation could hardly be more perilous than it is at present, and it is appalling to think that at this moment of all others England should be practically without a Government. Readers of this "Review" need not be reminded of the fact that His Majesty's Ministers

unable to do more than put in a fitful attendance in the House and to deliver one speech in defence of himself and his late colleagues on the question of the preparation for the South African War. In defence of the fiscal revolution which he has been advocating up and down the country he had not a word to say, and before the session was three weeks old he quitted the country for Egypt, to endeavour to recover, by the quiet waters of the Upper Nile, some of that strength and energy which he had been dissipating with so lavish a hand. But, added to this, by one of those scurvy mischances which sometimes play

a great part in the affairs of nations, Mr. Balfour was smitten down with influenza on the eve of the opening of Parliament.

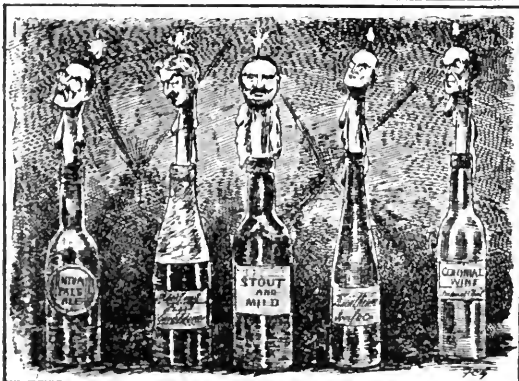
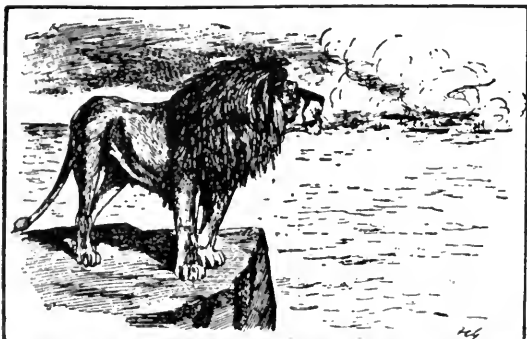
**Confusion Worse  
Confounded  
in Parliament.**

The result was that the Ministerial majority assembled in a headless and soulless condition. Its head was lying in bed at Downing Street, and the person to whom three-fourths of the Party looked for inspiration was compelled by a consciousness of defeat, and the exhaustion of his own vital energies, to flee the country. Hence, when Ministers were challenged by Mr. Morley, who moved an amendment to the Address affirming the devotion of the House to the principles of Free Trade, and protesting against the contradictory statements of Ministers on the subject of the fiscal question, the country was presented with a spectacle the like of which has not been witnessed in our time. Mr. Morley's amendment raised the issue in its simplest form, challenging the House to vote yea or nay on the question which had pre-occupied public attention during the recess. Ministers, however, declined to say either yea or nay, but went on saying yea and nay to the end of the chapter. They began by saying nay, through Mr. Gerald Balfour, President of the Board of Trade, whose speech was regarded by the House as an emphatic and trenchant repudiation of Mr. Chamberlain and all his works. The Protectionists were dismayed as they heard the Ministerial spokesman, brother of the Prime Minister, repudiating one after the other all the doctrines to which Mr. Chamberlain had succeeded in committing the party organisation; and it is hardly too much to say that when Mr. Gerald Balfour sat down nearly everyone in the House believed that Ministers, failing to win by-elections, had decided to get down on the Free Trade side of the fence. The jubilation of the Unionist Free Traders was immense. The dismay of the Protectionists was correspondingly extreme. For the next twelve hours it would not have surprised anyone if the Cabinet had gone to pieces and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. Walter Long had severed their connection with an administration which had trampled so ruthlessly upon all the pet dogmas of the Birmingham Protectionists. The day after Mr.



[Westminster Gazette.]

- (1) SPHINX: "What's the difference between you and the first Joseph?"  
MR. C.: "Give it up."  
SPHINX: "The first Joseph was put in a hole by his brethren—you've put your brethren in one."
- (2) MR. CHAPLIN: "Here, I say, Gerald, you mustn't whitewash that over."  
MR. GERALD BALFOUR: "It's all right, Mr. Arthur gave me leave to do it. The Duke and the others are kicking up such a row about it."  
MR. CHAPLIN: "You wait till my Mr. Joseph comes back from his holiday. He'll soon wash it off again."
- (3) **Pierrots in the Treasury Bench Playground.**  
MR. GERALD BALFOUR: "You bumped me rather badly that time, Lyttelton; don't forget we're only playing."



F. C. Gould, in the Westminster Gazette.

(1) Looking Eastward.

(2) The Treasury Bench "Dips."

The "Balfour" electric light having temporarily failed, a hurried search has been made for all the valuable "dips" with which to light the Treasury Bench. But at present they only reveal the darkness. (The "dips" represent Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Long, Mr. A. Chamberlain and Mr. Lyttelton).

(3) The Imperial Barber Shop.

Mr. Lyttelton arranges the Lion's mane in the fashionable pigtail.

Gerald Balfour made his speech Mr. Bonar Law was put up to make a strong Protectionist harangue, which somewhat revived the drooping spirits of the Protectionists, and caused Unionist Free Traders to doubt whether they had not been somewhat premature in their jubilation over the Free Trade declarations of Mr. Gerald Balfour. As the debate went on the confusion deepened, and culminated when Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, declared that the Government was prepared to support every Unionist candidate who honestly accepted the Government policy of Retaliation, even although he were prepared to advocate a policy of Protection and Colonial preference, which formed no part of the Government programme. The effect of this declaration was heightened by Mr. Lyttelton's vigorous arguments in favour of Mr. Chamberlain's ideals. Every night Lord Hugh Cecil, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Ritchie, and Sir John Gorst, from the Ministerial benches, subjected the Government policy or no policy to a raking cross-fire, while leaders had little difficulty in making mincemeat of all the assertions, which did duty for arguments, used in defence of Mr. Chamberlain. The policy of Retaliation, which, according to Mr. Gerald Balfour, was the only policy to which the Government was committed, was shown to be a mere phrase. Ministers could give no explanation as to when, whether, or how they proposed to apply this principle, nor did any of their supporters venture to suggest a single instance in which the policy of cutting off your nose to spite your face had succeeded; while Lord George Hamilton, in a very powerful speech, called attention to the fact that the policy of Retaliation, when carried out vigorously by France, Germany, and Russia, had failed utterly to attain the objects for which it had been advocated.

#### The Mid-Herts Victory.

In the midst of this fiscal debate the result of the Mid-Herts election fell like a bolt from the blue. Mid-Herts is one of the constituencies in the Home Counties which had hitherto been regarded as the impregnable stronghold of the Unionists. So weak were the Liberals that they did not venture to contest the constituency either in 1900, or in 1895 or 1886. In 1892, when the last contest took place, the Lib-

eral candidate was encouraged by the fact that there were two Conservatives in the field. But notwithstanding this fact, the Conservatives were returned at the head of the poll, and the two Conservative candidates between them polled 2424 votes in excess of the 2573 given for the Liberals. That is to say, in 1892 the Unionists outnumbered the Liberals by nearly two to one. In 1885 the Tory majority was 1071. The vacancy was occasioned by the necessity of Mr. Vicary Gibbs vacating his seat because the firm with which he was connected had sold some cruisers to the British Government. His return was challenged by Mr. Bamford Slack. The Tories of the baser sort, especially at St. Albans, resorted to rotten eggs and rowdiness. The Liberals, however, nothing daunted, put up a stiff fight, and hoped that they would be able to reduce the adverse majority to about 700. More than that they did not venture to expect. Imagine, then, the amazement and delight on the one side, and the unutterable consternation and dismay on the other, when it was found, on the declaration of the poll, that Mr. Bamford Slack had been returned by a majority of 136. It is evident that the bottom is out of the whole fiscal revolution, and it is waste of time any longer to discuss Mr. Chamberlain and his schemes. If the attempt to force Protection upon the country costs the Unionists the seat at Mid-Herts, there is no seat in the whole three kingdoms which can be regarded as safe—except in Birmingham, where nothing seems able to shake Mr. Chamberlain's ascendancy. South Birmingham, on the 26th ult., returned Lord Morpeth, who is comparatively a stranger, by a majority only 500 less than it gave to the late Mr. Powell Williams in 1895, and considerably greater than the majorities it gave him in 1885 and 1892.

#### The Fiscal Division.

When the crucial division took place on the Fiscal Amendment, the Government majority which officially is supposed to stand at 110, sank to 51. This drop in fifty-nine votes is almost entirely accounted for by the defection of twenty-seven Unionists who voted with the Opposition. In testing times of transition like the present, when the old party lines are being recast, the nation will note with an interest other and deeper than is roused by the fiscal controversy

the names of these twenty-seven men. For the rest of the votes mainly followed the routine of official partisanship. The Irishmen voted avowedly, not as Free Traders but as Home Rulers. The Liberals only performed their function as Opposition. But in the men who put principle before party, and obeyed conscience rather than caucus, England feels that she has a reserve of vertebrate statesmanship. Amid any quantity of political pulp—mere pulp—she has here found something of the backbone she has long painfully missed. From these twenty-seven, happily most of them still young and many of them scions of families among the oldest and most illustrious in English history, will in all probability be drawn the national leaders of the future.

#### "The Sweepings-up of the War."

This unhappy Government, which has recklessly set itself to revolutionise the commercial policy of the greatest trading nation upon earth, is now, by its Supplementary Estimates, convicted of inability even to keep ordinary accounts. Nearly two years after peace has been arranged in South Africa Parliament is presented with a War Bill for "the sweepings up of the War," with many items previously overlooked, amounting in all to £2,700,000. The sum of £1,600,000 is wanted for the unintelligible campaign in Somaliland. There is pretty certain to be a Budget deficit, and the fear that Mr. Austen Chamberlain would further diminish the resources of Social reform by again reducing the Income Tax has given place to the suggestion that he may have to add to the unpopular elevenpence in the pound.

#### The Cost of Bluff.

Just at the moment when the nation is learning more precisely what a calamitous sum it has cost to substitute Lord Milner for President Kruger, it is startled by a disclosure of the wanton way in which all the hideous welter of waste and bloodshed was brought on. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in the course of the debate on the Address, divulged a confession made to him by Mr. Chamberlain on June 20th, 1899, which makes clearer than ever the "irresponsible frivolity" that launched us into war. Trying to secure the support of the Opposition



Photo. by]

**Mr. Bamford Slack, M.P.,**  
The victor at the Mid-Herts Election.

[Stills



Photo. by]

**Right Hon. Arnold-Forster,**  
Secretary of State for War.

[Langfieri

for a proposal to send out 10,000 men to the Cape, Mr. Chamberlain said:—

You need not be alarmed: there will be no fighting. We know that these fellows, the Boers, will not fight. We are playing a game of bluff.

Mr. Chamberlain could only reply, "I cannot charge my memory with a contradiction. My impression would be that I should not use that word."

#### Army Reform— at Last!

From the blundering ineptitude of over-voluble politicians, it is a relief to turn to the prompt energy and resolute efficiency of the Triumvirate who have been called in to prescribe for the perilous state of the national defences. Sir George Clarke only arrived in this country from Australia on December 28th, when he joined in the deliberations of Lord Esher and Admiral Fisher. Yet by the 1st of February, in less than five weeks, the first part of their scheme was prepared, accepted by Government, and presented to the public. Compared with this rate of progress the dilatory, dawdling movement of Parliament is like a donkey-cart beside a motor-car. The scheme was so drastic as to make the nation fairly gasp: but with a gasp of almost unanimous joy. Its main outlines are as follow, with names of offices and persons as later filled in:—

#### THE DEFENCE COMMITTEE: with

the Prime Minister as president: and with a permanent nucleus consisting of  
A permanent secretary appointed for five years, and under him

Two naval officers chosen by the Admiralty, two military officers chosen by the War Office, two Indian officers chosen by the Viceroy, one or more Colonial representatives: all appointed for two years, and none of high rank.

Its duties are to consider, ascertain, advise, record as may be necessary from the point of view of the Navy, the military forces, India and the Colonies, *i.e.*, from the standpoint of the Empire as a whole.

AN ARMY COUNCIL (like the Navy Board): consisting of Seven:—

The Secretary of State for War (as solely responsible as the First Navy Lord), Mr. Arnold-Forster, with four military and two civil members under him.

Chief of Staff (military policy in all its branches), Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton.

Adjutant-General (recruiting, pay, discipline, etc.), Major-General C. W. Douglas.

Quartermaster-General (supply, clothing, remounts, transport), Major-General H. C. Plumer.

Master-General of Ordnance (armaments and fortifications), Major-General Sir J. W. Murray.



Parliamentary Under-Secretary of Staff (civil business other than finance), Lord Donoughmore.

Financial Secretary (finance, audit, accounting, estimates), Colonel Sir E. W. Ward, Permanent Under Secretary of State.

The abolition of the office of Commander-in-Chief, the executive command being decentralised.

The appointment of an Inspector-General, with an inspector under him for each of the five arms.

The old gang at the War Office were promptly and somewhat curtly cleared out, and Lord Roberts retired with the warm thanks of the King and Army. The Gordian knot which has baffled generations of reformers has at last been cut, thanks to the determined action of three trusted and competent men who stood outside of the Parliamentary chaos. On February 29th appeared another instalment of this radical scheme of reform, dealing with decentralisation, Army finance, and the training of the General Staff. The Committee of Three propose to establish five commands in the United Kingdom, each under a general commanding-in-chief—one, the Army corps, ready for expeditionary purposes, at Salisbury and Aldershot; the remaining four territorial commands, Northern, Eastern, Western, and Ireland. Great stress is laid on the need of a complete change of *personnel* in order to ensure the necessary change of system. The proposals

for distributing the work and training of the General Staff open up the prospect of the Empire having at last a scientific war machine.

#### The Unemployed in Parliament.

The mild weather has happily rendered the question of the Unemployed, along the Thames Valley and elsewhere, less painfully acute than it would otherwise have been. But it formed the subject of a really valuable debate on the Address. The proposals put forward by Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Crooks included the appointment of a Minister of Labour to act with local authorities in providing for the unemployed work of public utility, such as afforestation and the development of agriculture. Both speakers seemed to have moved the House to a more sympathetic consideration than it has previously evinced for the claims of the workless.

#### The Congo Horrors Again.

Mr. Keir Hardie's schemes of afforestation may be taken along with the plans of Mr. Watson—the Labour Leader in the Federal Parliament of Australia, and probable arbiter of its political destinies for some time—for opening up to the people the vacant lands of the Commonwealth. Both suggest afresh the possible formation before long of an Imperial Labour policy, bent on levelling up the conditions of



Photo by [Debenham]

General Wolfe Murray,  
Master-General of Ordnance.

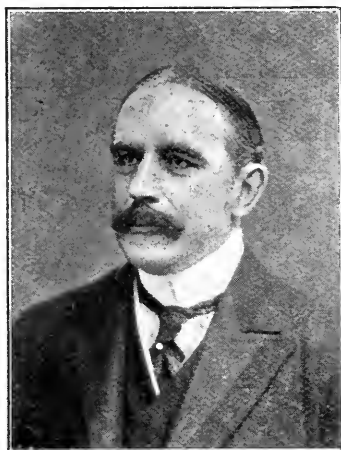


Photo by [Langfieri.]

Sir Edward Ward,  
Financial Secretary to New Army Board.



Photo by [Knight.]

General Sir N. Lyttelton,  
Chief of Staff.



Signor Giolitti,  
New Prime Minister of Italy.

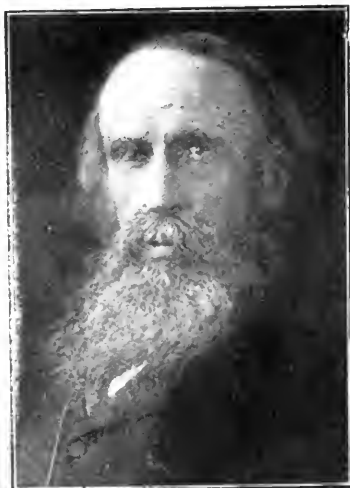


Photo by] [Berestord.  
The late Sir Leslie Stephen.



The late Senator Hanna,  
American President Maker.

British industry, and supported by the working-class vote in every democracy that shelters beneath the British flag. Something of the kind seems to be needed. Such a Concert of Labour would soon compel international pressure to be put on the authorities of the Congo State with a view to ending their reign of Hell. Only last month was published a report from Mr. Casement, British Consul at Boma, describing his journey on the Upper Congo in the middle of 1903. He relates that the Congo Government itself "did not hesitate to purchase slaves who could only be obtained by the most deplorable means," and he confirms the "gruesome stories of mutilation and massacre. He says the population has been reduced in places 60 or 70 per cent. Can we wonder at the blacks taking alarm, even under British rule, at what this White Peril may grow to? An anti-European rising is reported from South Nigeria. It is said to be organised by a secret society, whose members only communicate by signs and are called "The Silent Ones." The name is weirdly suggestive of other and higher Silent Ones—the Destinies, to wit, who, if while oppression heeds not, will also communicate by signs—a drastic and, maybe, deadly import. Some uneasy feeling of this sort

may have made the public conscience unusually sensitive about the proposal to import Chinese labour into the Transvaal.

#### The Transvaal Chinese Question

For, explain it how we may, the Ordinance has aroused intense popular indignation. The conduct of the Government in confirming it has been twice challenged by a division in the House of Commons, and secured majorities of no more than 42 and 51 respectively. Outside the House Unionists and Bishops have joined with Nonconformists in a vigorous campaign against the measure. But the working classes show signs of being most deeply stirred. And their protest is reinforced by indignant remonstrances from New Zealand and Australia—the lands where the working-man is in the ascendant. It is just here where the Rand mine-owners show themselves singularly shortsighted, not to say blind, to their own future interests. "No Slavery!" is a potent cry to conjure with in the home country, and the Antipodes cannot away with the Yellow man. By insisting on Chinese immigration, the mine-owners are bringing into line against them the forces of white labour all over the Empire; and they may soon find the labour vote a most embarrassing element in "the Im-

perial factor." Ministries in New Zealand and in Australia are even now dependent for their existence on the support of Labour representatives; and such a thing is quite conceivable, and may soon be actual, at Westminster. Quite apart from the ethics of the question, which are scarcely open to controversy, the mine-owners have not furthered their own cause by focussing on themselves the angry glare of Labour parties in all the British democracies. Their Chinamen may cost them dearer than they think.

#### The Cape Elections.

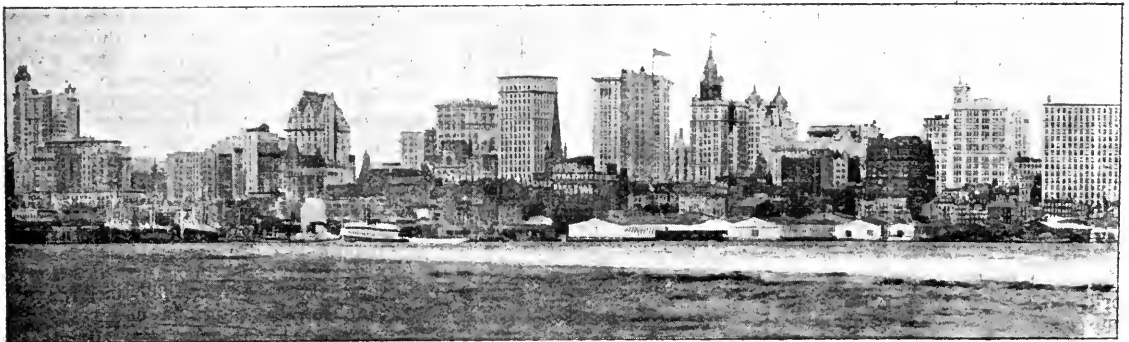
Dr. Jameson's repudiation of their policy might have opened their eyes. The Cape electorate would evidently have nothing to do with an advocate of Chinese labour: which is another ominous fact for Lord Milner. Nevertheless, the general election at the Cape adds to the list of paradoxes which have been reported from that mysterious land. After all that South Africa has suffered, the Dutch element has not rallied in strength sufficient to secure a majority for the Bond. The Progressives are returned to power, but their Prime Minister, Sir Gordon Sprigg, has been defeated and retired from office. And the first Premier of Cape Colony elected after the Boer War is over is none other than the hero of the Raid—that *fons et origo mali*—"Dr. Jim" himself. He has declared that he means to shape his conduct as a follower of Mr. Rhodes. He has chosen a great model. May he have the good fortune to bring nearer to realisation the noblest ideals of his chief!

#### The Venezuelan Award.

The award of the Hague tribunal on the claims of the creditors of Venezuela was announced last month. The court decided that the blockading Powers, England, Germany, and Italy, should have preference in payment over the other claimants. A significant rider to the award requires the United States to "watch over the due execution of the judgment." This is only fair, as the United States compelled the disputants to enter the court. But it is a significant recognition of what may be termed a necessary corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. If Uncle Sam will not allow other nations to punish delinquent States in the Western hemisphere, then he must, when armed with legal international warrant, execute judgment on them himself. This is the first time that the Hague tribunal has authorised any Power to act as its policeman and enforce its awards; and that the first Power so selected should be the United States is a pregnant augury.

#### The Panama Canal Safe.

Not least presageful is the safe passage through the Senate at Washington of the treaty which ensures the completion of the Panama Canal under American control, and practically sets the United States a Colossus astride of the whole Western hemisphere. Two interesting steps forward deserve mention in this connection. Holland and Denmark have concluded an arbitration treaty which covers all possible cases of dispute, and to-day is announced yet another treaty of arbitration—one between Great Britain and Spain—which was signed on the 27th ult.



New York: The River Front.

# DAY BY DAY.

## A CHRONOLOGICAL DIARY OF THE EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

March 14.—Three of the "Aramac's" boats reach land safely ... The Supreme Court of the United States decides in favour of the Government and against a great railway combine in what is known as the Northern Securities Co. appeal case. This is virtually a victory for President Roosevelt over the Trusts ... Lord Rosebery addresses a monster meeting at Newcastle on the Fiscal Question ... Mr. L. Vernon Harcourt, son of Sir W. Harcourt, is returned unopposed for N.E. Lancashire.

March 15.—The remaining boats and the "Aramac" herself arrive safely at Hervey Bay ... In a snap division the Government is defeated in the House of Commons by 11 votes ... It is announced that the Panama Canal is to be completed in eight years, and is to cost £28,750,000.

March 16.—The Liberals win the East Dorset seat, converting a Conservative majority of 96 into a Liberal one of 820.

March 17.—Sir John Madden unveils a tablet in Melbourne to the men of the B. Battery who fell in the South African war ... In the House of Representatives Mr. Watson moves a resolution protesting against the introduction of Chinese into the Rand ... The M.C.C. Team of Cricketers leaves for Home on the "Orontes" ... Sir Donald Currie gives £100,000 to the London University to be used for medical and hospital work ... A statue to Queen Victoria is unveiled in Tongoland; the British Consul denies that Britain intends annexing Tonga ... The death is announced of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, age 85.

March 18.—Sir R. Talbot, new Governor of Victoria, leaves England for Australia ... The new submarine boat "Al," whilst submerged, is run down by the Union Castle's steamer "Berwick Castle," off the Nab lightship, Isle of Wight; two officers and nine men are lost ... A bomb placed at the door of the chief detective of Liege, Belgium, explodes; one man is killed and six injured ... The corner in cotton breaks down, and the failure of Mr. Sully is announced ... The Kaiser visits Gibraltar.

March 19.—The dock labourers at Marseilles go out on strike ... The Pope delivers a speech to the Sacred College, which is taken as forecasting the excommunication of France.

March 20.—An outbreak of pneumonic plague is reported from Johannesburg.

March 21.—The German barque "Mona" runs into the British ship "Lady Cairns" during a fog in Dublin Bay; the latter sinks at once, and her crew of 22 persons is drowned ... President Roosevelt issues a decree to the effect that every soldier over 62 years of age who fought in the Civil War of 1861-65 is entitled to a pension ... The motion censuring the Government for allowing Chinese to be imported for the Rand mines is defeated by 57 in the British Parliament, a great reduction of the Government's usual majority.

March 22.—The address-in-reply is presented to Lord Northcote by the Speaker on behalf of the House of Representatives ... It is reported from New York that English and American mining engineers have succeeded in their search for the

"Inca's" treasure in Peru; £3,200,000 has been unearthed ... The funeral of the Duke of Cambridge takes place in the Kensal Green Cemetery ... A rising in the Cameroons is reported from Berlin.

March 23.—The Federal House of Representatives agrees to Mr. Watson's motion, "recording the grave objection" by the House to the introduction of Chinese labour into the Rand, by 53 votes to 5 ... China denounces her treaty with the United States, by which she submitted to the exclusion of the Chinese from the States.

March 24.—At a Cabinet meeting it is agreed that Sir John Forrest shall introduce a bill authorising the expenditure of £20,000 on a contractors' survey of the line between Port Augusta and Kalgoorlie ... A meeting takes place at the Melbourne Town Hall of the representatives of the butter industry, to decide upon the action to be taken re the Secret Butter Commissions ... Sir Edwin Arnold dies, aged 72 ... Earl Beauchamp, former Governor of New South Wales, accepts the position of President of the Congo Reform Association ... The text of the amicable arrangement between England and France is published; France abandons her fishing rights in Newfoundland, receiving concessions in West Africa in exchange ... The position in Siam is defined.

March 25.—Mr. Dowie is excluded from public buildings in Adelaide ... The French Ambassador at the Vatican protests strongly against the Pope's speech, threatening to excommunicate France ... A dam bursts at Brazil, Clay Co., Indiana, U.S.; the mine at the Excelsior Clay Works is flooded, and 30 men are lost ... A terrible tornado sweeps all the country in the vicinity of Chicago; many persons are killed, and the damage is estimated at £1,000,000.

March 26.—The third section of the report of Lord Esher's Committee is made public ... The Cambridge crew wins the boat race by 4½ lengths ... Serious strike riots occur at Marseilles ... A monster meeting is held in Hyde Park, to protest against the introduction of Chinese to the Rand; about 70,000 persons attend ... Sir W. Laurier disallows on Imperial grounds three Acts passed by British Columbia, restricting Japanese immigration to that province.

March 27.—In connection with the Federal capital, a Federal party, under the guidance of Sir William Lyne, visits the Tumut district ... The steamer "Lady Musgrave" is wrecked at Ballina, N.S.W. ... The French Island of Reunion, 500 miles east of Madagascar, is devastated by a cyclone.

March 28.—Lord Northcote's reference to preferential trade in his speech opening Parliament is again brought up in the Imperial Parliament ... The libel action brought against Captain Burrows by Captain Deryser, a Belgian officer, is won by the latter; £500 damages are awarded. The libel appeared in Captain Burrows' book on the Congo atrocities, published a year ago ... The bill for the suppression of teaching by religious congregations in France is carried in the French Parliament by 47 votes. The suppression is to be completed within ten years.

March 29.—A large demonstration takes place in the Town Hall, Sydney, to protest against the introduction of Chinese to the Rand ... Colonel Swayne, British Commander in Somaliland, is summoned home for a conference with the Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

March 30.—The election to fill the Melbourne seat in the House of Representatives takes place. Dr. Maloney is returned by a majority of 859 ... The original manuscript of the first book of Milton's *Paradise Lost* is sold by auction in London for £5000; the purchaser is an American ... The redistribution bill is passed in the Cape Parliament by means of the closure.

March 31.—It is reported that the Emperor of Germany is again experiencing trouble with his throat ... An important Congress of Boers at Krugersdorp gives a qualified assent to the importation of Chinese for the Rand. The speakers urged loyalty and co-operation in the general reconciliation of South Africa ... A terrible explosion occurs at the Dickson squib factory at Scranton, Penn., U.S.A.; 12 girls are killed ... The French Chamber of Deputies votes £40,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the cyclone at Reunion ... Twelve highly-placed army officers are retired on pensions at Belgrade. This is supposed to be the first step towards the punishment of the Servian regicides.

April 1.—The Antarctic ships "Discovery," "Morning," and "Terra Nova" arrive at Lyttelton, N.Z. ... Severe fighting is reported from Thibet. A dozen of Colonel Younghusband's force are injured. The Thibetan loss is said to be 750 ... British Central African Protectorate is handed over to the control of the Colonial Office by the Foreign Office ... The Pope appoints a commission of cardinals to co-ordinate and modernise the principles of canon law ... The weavers, 15,000 in number, at Roubaix, N.E. France, go out on strike.

April 2.—Lord Northcote opens the Melbourne Hospital Bazaar ... A serious outbreak of small pox is reported from Yorkshire, England. The Ameer of Afghanistan sends high functionaries to arrange the boundary of Russian Turkestan ... The Russian Minister of Finance acquires £542,000 worth of shares in the company which has the right to build a railway from the Caspian Sea to Teheran, the capital of Persia.

April 3.—A fire breaks out in Government House, Ottawa. Damage is estimated at £10,000 ... Floods in Ohio, U.S.A., cause damage to the extent of £400,000 ... Statistics are published in America showing that in the last twenty years 500,000 divorces have been granted in the U.S.A.

April 4.—The Easter Fair at Bendigo is visited by the Governor-General and Lady Northcote ... Mr. Seddon announces a surplus of £750,000 for the financial year ... Sir Henry Jackson, Governor of Fiji, arrives at Melbourne *en route* to England ... Severe fighting takes place between the Dutch and the natives in Sumatra ... A Royal Commission, consisting of Mr. Morrison, Mr. George Graham, M.L.A., and Mr. H. Gyles Turner, is appointed to enquire into the secret butter commissions.

April 5.—The conference of State school teachers opens in Sydney ... Mr. Reid delivers an important speech on Federal Politics at Sydney ... The representatives of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines engage 8000 Chinese for work in the mines ... The Canadian Government purchases the German Antarctic vessel "Gauss" for Arctic exploration ... Major Seely, Conservative, freetrade M.P., is returned unopposed for the Isle of Wight.

April 6.—The death is announced of Sir Edmund Byrne, aged 60 ... The punitive expedition sent to Northern Nigeria experiences a reverse ... Messrs. Hagenback Bros., of Hamburg, ship 700 animals to the St. Louis Exhibition ... Colonel Younghusband's mission arrives at Chalu ... The Canadian Government drafts a most drastic Bill for enforcing the observance of the Sabbath ... An arbitration convention is signed between France and Holland ... A shocking outrage is reported from Lom-Balanka, in Bulgaria. A mob storms the Jewish quarter and maltreats the residents, six of whom are killed.

April 7.—Mr. Bent, Premier of Victoria, delivers his policy speech in Melbourne ... The Colonial Secretary cables to Mr. Deakin, saying that the British Government has arranged with the P. and O. Company for a fortnightly mail service. The contract is for three years, and provides for an acceleration of 24 hours in delivery ... A bomb is thrown at King Alfonso of Spain during his visit to Barcelona. Two persons are injured ... It is announced that the great shipping combine formed by Mr. Morgan, comes under British control ... Sir W. Laurier, on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, disallows an act passed by British Columbia excluding Chinese miners from the province.

April 8.—The United States census returns for the year ending December 31, 1903, are issued. The population is 79,900,000, an increase of 3,906,000 in three years ... Mr. Fleming is expelled from the Trades Hall ... The text of the Anglo-French convention is published ... The death is announced of ex-Queen Isabella II. of Spain.

April 9.—A disastrous earthquake is experienced in Macedonia, 1500 houses are destroyed and 20 persons killed.

#### RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

March 14.—Baron Suematsu, Japanese Envoy, arrives in London.

March 15.—The Japanese Government withdraws the permits granted to war correspondents now in Korea.

March 16.—Russia intimates that as Korea has joined Japan, she will henceforth be considered as a belligerent.

March 19.—Japanese troops occupy Ping-yang ... Admiral Alexieff returns to Mukden.

March 20.—The Mikado opens the Japanese Parliament ... An action is reported from the Yalu.

March 21.—The Japanese bombard Port Arthur ... A line of forts is being constructed across Korea by the Japanese to protect a retreat should it be necessary ... A Korean rising is suppressed.

March 22.—Much confusion is reported amongst the Russian troops at Harbin ... Port Arthur is again bombarded and seven steamers are sunk in the fairway at the entrance to the harbour, but fail to block it owing to the Russian fire.

March 25.—40,000 Japanese troops are reported to be advancing northwards through Korea.

March 26.—General Kuropatkin arrives at Harbin and assumes supreme command ... He sends a request for four more army corps.

March 28.—Fighting is reported from the Yalu.

April 2.—Prince Khilkoff, Russian Minister of Railways, returns from Lake Baikal. He states that the railway round the lake cannot be completed till August.

April 4.—260,000 Japanese troops are reported to be operating in Korea ... The Russians retire from Wiju ... The Japanese plans have to be altered owing to an officer having divulged the plan of campaign to the Russians.

April 5.—The war correspondents leave Tokio for the front.

## TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

### THE SCARCITY OF COTTON AND AUSTRALIA'S OPPORTUNITY

No one who has paid any attention to recent cablegrams in the daily press announcing the continued advance in the price of American cotton can have failed to notice that the action of the bulls in forcing raw cotton up to double its usual price per pound must eventually affect the purse of every user of cotton materials. Cotton goods of all kinds have rapidly advanced in price, though it may be some time before the old stocks are all cleared by the public and the new and high-priced goods are purchased. Seldom has a marked advance of raw materials affected the manufactured product as quickly throughout the world. Those engaged in cotton spinning and weaving are passing through a commercial crisis of the most intense kind, and such as is shaking to their foundations houses of long standing, and thousands of mill operatives in America as well as in England are deprived of employment. Few indeed have any idea of the vast realm over which King Cotton holds sway.

#### THE HISTORY OF COTTON.

This universally used commodity has a history full of interest, stretching back into remote ages of fable and romance. About 500 B.C. cotton was manufactured largely in India, and supplied the principal clothing of its inhabitants. It gradually spread westwards, for the Greeks are credited with using Indian cotton goods 200 B.C., and the Romans about a century later. Columbus, when landing on the Bahama Islands in 1492, was met by natives who brought out skeins of cotton yarns for exchange, and in Cuba he found the inhabitants clothed in cotton cloths. Its introduction into Europe was slow indeed, and it is not until the early part of the 17th century that we find any reliable accounts of cotton being introduced into Great Britain. Its importation was repeatedly prohibited, or laid under penalties and high duties. Those who wore cotton goods were treated with contumely and oppression. It had long to struggle for barest tolerance. The settlement of some Flemish immigrants in Lancashire led to that country becoming the principal seat of the cotton manufacture. After being subjected to such opposition, the progress cotton has made is marvellous. It has finally overcome all obstacles, and quite outdistanced its earlier rivals, flax, silk and wool.

The cotton industry in England affords more employment than any other save agriculture.

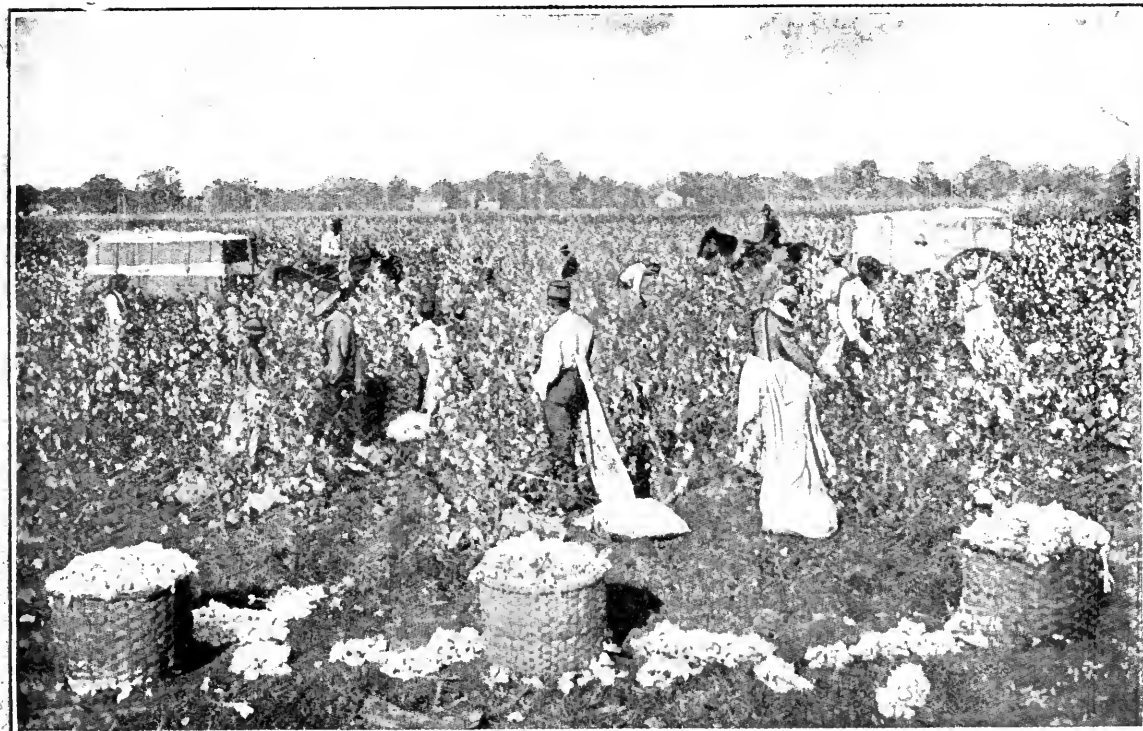
The annual production of its looms amounts to £90,000,000, of which over 70 millions are exported, affording employment to about half a million in spinning and weaving alone, whilst another half million are employed in the subsidiary industries of bleaching, dyeing, printing, finishing, etc. To keep the 44,000,000 spindles and 650,000 power looms employed, England annually consumes raw cotton to the value of £35,000,000.

#### WHERE COTTON GROWS.

The world's annual consumption of cotton is estimated at about 14 million bales, or a total of over 7,000,000,000 lb. Mr. Richard Marsden, in his admirable book on Cotton, says that "those parts of the world in which cotton is or can be grown constitute a broad zone extending 40 degrees north to 35 degrees south of the Equator. It stretches from the European shore of the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope, from Japan to Melbourne, and from Washington to Buenos Ayres, so that the vast continent of Australia is within this cotton-growing zone. The principal countries supplying cotton are America, India, Egypt, China. Persia supplies India and Russia with about ten million pounds of cotton as  $\frac{1}{3}$  of its yield. China exports about 36½ million pounds, which is nearly all taken by Japan. The cotton of India is of short staple and most suitable for the coarser kinds of cloths, being known as Surat, though some finer grades of cotton are grown, but not in any great quantity. The yield is about 3½ million pounds yearly. Surat cotton is not much favoured by Lancashire spinners, as during the American War, when meetings for prayer were held for a larger supply of cotton, one brother interrupted the leader by exclaiming, 'Yes, Lord, but not Surat.' When the war was ended, and the American cotton famine was over, the operatives of a large mill were so excited at seeing the first waggon load of American cotton arriving that they all turned out and heartily sang 'Praise God from Whom all blessings flow.'"

Egyptian cotton is of very long staple, and produces the finest yarns for the manufacture of longcloths, muslins, etc. The process of mercerising cotton, which makes it closely resemble silk in appearance, has largely enhanced the value of Egyptian cotton of recent years, and limited its supply for general purposes. Egypt





Cotton Picking in America.

yearly grows about 6,000,000,000 lb. weight, about half of which is absorbed by English spinners and weavers.

America is, however, the world's greatest supplier of cotton, yielding over 80 per cent. of the total consumption of the world. The accompanying table will prove of interest in studying the question:—

THE COTTON CROPS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES  
DURING THE PAST SIX YEARS.

	American— Bales. each 500 lb.	Indian— Bales. each 400 lb.	Egyptian— Cantars, 100 lb.
1898 ...	11,181,000 ...	3,100,000 ...	6,543,000
1899 ...	11,235,000 ...	3,477,000 ...	5,589,000
1900 ...	9,439,000 ...	2,613,000 ...	6,500,000
1901 ...	10,425,000 ...	3,300,000 ...	5,427,000
1902 ...	10,701,000 ...	3,431,000 ...	6,371,000
1903 ...	10,758,000 ...	3,816,000 ...	5,838,000

THE TREND OF TRADE.

It is estimated that over 20 million acres are devoted to cotton cultivation in America, and nearly ten million negroes and others engaged in its production. Cotton growing in the United States has been of rapid growth. In 1848 only 2½ million bales were grown, in 1899 about 11½ million bales were cropped. America is yearly increasing her mill output, so that she has about 4500 textile factories with a capital of about

£220,000,000. Last year her increase was 817,826 spindles, and 16,303 looms, at a cost of nearly three millions sterling. Though America has, during the past decade, exported two-thirds of her total crop of cotton, valued at 2½ million dollars, if this increase of mill production continues, it will not be long before America will require all her crop for use in her own mills, and supply the manufactured product for export instead of the raw material.

The following return supplied by the British Board of Trade shows how the trade is trending:—

CONSUMPTION OF RAW COTTON IN MILLIONS OF POUNDS WEIGHT.			
	England.	Europe.	America.
1881-1885 ...	1444 ...	1314 ...	856
1886-1890 ...	1540 ...	1566 ...	1013
1891-1895 ...	1579 ...	1906 ...	1261
1896-1900 ...	1686 ...	2251 ...	1572
1901-1902 ...	1646 ...	2420 ...	1884

‡ America has risen from third to second place, whilst England has remained almost stationary, and now has third place instead of first. Lancashire is slowly losing ground in the Home market, and is also losing ground abroad. The value of yearly imports of raw cotton into England has considerably fallen. The average for the years 1883-1892 was £41,600,000, but for 1892-1902 it had fallen to £34,800,000.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie made a memorable speech in New York last December, in which he sarcastically asks: "What would Great Britain give for 9,000,000 men as placable and lovable as the negro? The negroes gave the United States 11,000,000 bales of cotton a year, and a practical monopoly that made the United States powerful all over the world. Supposing Great Britain ever sent her fleets to attack America, it would amount to nothing. All the President would have to say would be: '*Stop exporting cotton, and the war will end in four days. England could not do without our cotton.*'" Unfortunately Mr. Carnegie speaks the plain unvarnished truth. The lesson of the American Civil War seems to have been forgotten, although it cost England some £70,000,000 sterling. Thousands in Lancashire in the early sixties were deprived of employment and means of subsistence because they could not get enough cotton. In 1862 a great exhibition was held and 35 countries sent samples of cotton. A degree of activity and enterprise pervaded throughout all centres where cotton could be produced, but as soon as the war was over America again entered the lists, and was soon left without a rival.

#### THE COTTON CORNER.

The advance of civilisation and the increased use of cotton goods have been simultaneous. The world's requirements yearly increasing during the last decade, the number of spindles increased by 10 millions, numbering now over 110 millions in all, and 1,350,000 power looms. Since 1899 crops have declined, and not enough cotton is being produced to supply the demand. America seems to be approaching the limit of her ability to grow cotton. Mill reserves have consequently declined, and it was impressed early last year on Mr. D. J. Sully that the 1903 crop would not be sufficient to meet demands. He bought heavily, and prices gradually rose in consequence. Last June Mr. Brown of Orleans entered the lists, and being strongly backed, bought all available (spot) cotton offering, so that soon he had the market tightly gripped. The bears endeavoured to depress prices, but were panic-stricken, 800,000 bales changing hands one day. Prices advanced rapidly for all spot and future deliveries, for in spite of a larger acreage under crop, the heavy rains and floods in the Mississippi Valley caused the worst fears for the year 1903. Many mills in America and England were soon affected and curtailment of production by working short time decided on. Every effort was made to try and break up Brown's hold on the market. Cotton



Taking Cotton from the Field.



The Young Cotton Plant.



At Full Maturity.

was returned from Liverpool to New York. But Brown held the market, and one day bought and paid in cash for 90,000 bales valued at a million sterling, a record deal in cotton.

August witnessed a rapid fall, as weather prospects improved, and a better crop seemed assured. Brown lost heavily, but recovered himself again in September and was reported to have made £3,000,000 by forcing up the price of cotton from 5d. to 7d. per lb. Sully again entered the market, trying to break prices, which came to 6d., but in December it was estimated that the crop would be only 10 million bales, and prices again rose to 7d., Sully scoring heavily, and gradually bulling the market until 9d. was reached—the highest price since the American War, and though Sully failed in March, with liabilities estimated from two to seven millions, there is no doubt that his gains are largely in excess of his losses. Gambling in cotton was not confined exclusively to America, for some English speculators were also involved. Mr. Carnegie's prophecy of December was realised inside three months: "England could not do without American cotton," was soon a fact. Mills were closed, or closing, in Lancashire, operatives by the thousand were deprived of employment, and many families were on the verge of starvation.

Mr. C. J. Parr, of Parr's Bank, stated in Lon-

don recently that British wage-earners had lost fully two millions sterling in wages alone by the cotton corner. No writings from the pen of English economists or financial experts have so surely roused the British lion as the operations of the speculators Brown and Sully, and their brother bulls. Lancashire may be for the time powerless to stop the gambling of unscrupulous speculators, yet Mr. Sully may prove to be one of the best friends of Colonial expansion the British Empire has had. His efforts to corner the crop has most certainly awakened the British public to a true knowledge of the state of affairs. England has paid dearly for the lesson. The advance of ½d. per pound means £1 a ba e. and a nice sum of twenty million pounds is paid to America for this advance alone.

Mr. Sully has an article in the February *North American Review*, in which he says that he does not believe the high price of cotton has been caused by manipulation alone. He attributes the rise to short crops, and that consumption has been ahead of supply, the inherent strength of the market and working of the laws of trade causing the advance in prices. His reasons for the decreased production are—(1) seed deterioration; (2) soil exhaustion followed by poor tillage; (3) increase of pests such as boll weevil; (4) lack of acreage expansion. These are all

capable of remedy, but will take some time. Who will reap the benefit? The mills of Old or New England? Is Lancashire always to be dependent on American speculators for its existence? "The most significant fact," says the *Draper's Record*, "in connection with England's cotton supply is that America is covering her crops by force of circumstances." Lancashire can only obtain what America does not require, and naturally the best will be secured for her own mills. Already she requires all the Sea Island or long staple cotton. Only the lower and medium grades are exported. England must seek for new fields of cotton cultivation.

#### AUSTRALIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good." Several prominent men who ought to know claim that Australia is unsurpassed for cotton production, and that its resources are sufficient to supply all England's wants and a great deal more besides. There is no getting away from the fact that there are vast areas in Australia which are unsuitable for our present staple productions, notably the northern regions of the continent. Our great centres of population are in temperate zones, and we are apt to forget that we have large areas of suitable lands in tropical regions which will grow anything which can be grown in similar latitudes in other parts of the world.

Sir Henry Jackson, Governor of Fiji, upon his trip through Australia, *en route* from America, has been talking enthusiastically about the possibilities of cotton growing in the Fiji Islands. There the matter is to be taken up by the Government and worked as a Government institution. Some valuable assistance has been obtained from the Manchester Cotton Growers' Association, so that there is every probability of the industry being placed on a sound paying basis. But the question which interests us most is the adaptability of Australia for the culture of cotton, and from the evidence to hand there is no doubt about its success if the project be carried out in a thoroughly business-like manner. The climate is suitable, as is also the land, and from experiments made it is evident that the quality of the cotton that can be produced will stand the severest tests in the world's markets.

#### THE WHITE AUSTRALIA OBSTACLE.

Of course right in the forefront of a consideration of the question from a practical standpoint is the labour problem. We have set our faces against the employment of other than white labour. That means that wages which would suffice a lower order of civilisation cannot be paid, as in Fiji, and we cannot adopt American methods. In that country the negro population supplies the demand for cheap labour. We are

sending the Kanaka from our shores, and it is an unsolvable problem as to how far labour demands and conditions would affect the formation of such an industry. All the indications, however, seem to point to the fact that there is a way out of the difficulty, as we will presently show. If the sugar industry can live and thrive under the new conditions, it is certain that an industry like the cotton one can also flourish.

#### THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

Captain H. Vere Barclay, a member of the Royal Geographical Society, has just started on an expedition for the purpose of exploring a great area of country on the southern and south-western sides of the M'Donnell Ranges in South Australia, a district which is at present unknown. Some who have gone to the Northern Territory to spy out the land, bring back most encouraging reports of the fertility of the soil and the luxuriance of the vegetation. The settlement of the country is, however, not progressing rapidly, probably because we have not yet settled upon the proper article which will most repay culture. Captain Barclay, however, is very enthusiastic about the possibilities of cotton growing, and believes it will solve the problem of the settlement of the district. Cotton growing was some years ago experimented with, and the seed has been naturally spread about, with the result that within a few miles of the coast near Port Darwin there are hundreds of acres of self-grown cotton. He says that one of the remarkable things about this cotton is the fact that it ripens and the pod bursts in the dry season or the coolest part of the year, which is contrary to the ordinary habits of the plant, which usually ripens in the wet or hot season. This very largely would remove the problem of the labour question. He contends, and it seems a perfectly reasonable contention, that a suitable field is open for the employment of white labour—men, women and children—who could work right through the cool season with the greatest of ease. Young people can engage in the work, for it is light and not troublesome, and it would be as possible for the whole of the Northern Territory to be utilised in the growing of cotton as Kent is in the production of hops. Even if labour had to be carried to the district, he thinks that inducement enough would be offered for people to go up there for a time and leave again when the season was over, but his conviction is that the country is so attractive, and that with the steady production of cotton it would prove so much so to workers, that once people had had experience of it they would make their homes there and supply most of the labour that was necessary. He says that the climate is quite different to that of the South Australian Desert, and is not so hot as it is in many parts of Nor-

them Queensland. The air is exceedingly dry, except in the wet season, and, during at any rate 10 months of the year, no part of the continent is better adapted for white labour.

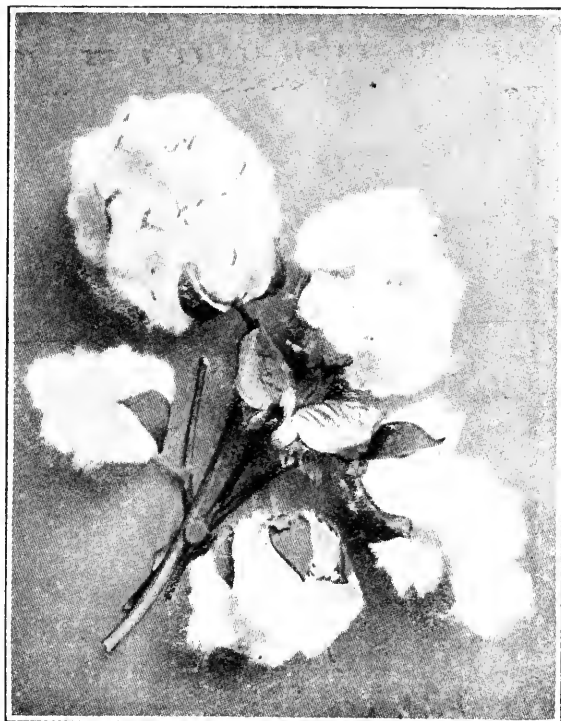
#### TREE COTTON.

This is extremely valuable evidence, and it has been supplemented by Dr. Thomatis, a practical cultivator of cotton in North Queensland. In a paper of his, read by Mr. Panton, P.M., in Melbourne a week or two ago, some valuable information was given. He pointed out that thousands upon thousands of acres in North Queensland were unoccupied, untilled and unsought, in spite of the fact that if cultivation suitable to the soil were carried on it would bring forth in abundance. The ideal culture would be cotton, as the soil and climate were alike suitable. He recommended that the only cotton that should be grown is the perennial arboreal or tree cotton, as this, he states, is the only variety that can be profitably grown with white labour. This is a further solution of the labour problem. It really seems as though we can settle in our tropical districts a population of white people who will work under the best labour conditions and be able to supply at any rate the Empire with all the cotton she needs. Some three years ago Dr. Thomatis made several experiments in order to try to evolve a new variety of cotton which would be exactly suited to Australian climatic conditions. He collected several varieties of seeds from all parts of the world, got samples of bolls and lint thereof, and then chose two of the Sea Island family, one from the boundary between Peru and Brazil, on a tributary of the Upper Amazon; and the other from Mexico. He crossed them by hybridisation and obtained successfully all the points and results he expected, that is, a staple long, strong and regular, and of a woolly appearance, so that it can be used as a substitute for wool. Of samples gathered two years ago by the British Cotton Growing Association, this new variety of lint, known as Cavaronica, was valued and considered the best. The Minister for Agriculture of France pronounced it "a valuable substitute for wool." The cotton spinners of Italy, Hungary and Germany declared it better than the best of American cottons, and would buy all that could be grown at double current price. The leading Liverpool cotton buyers declared that "if grown, Cavaronica cotton would open up a new era in the cotton cultivation industry," and valued it at 10s. per pound.

Moreover, the bolls are fully four times as large and heavy as those of other varieties; 70 bolls weigh 1 lb., of which 29½ per cent. is clean lint and 70½ per cent. is seed, which is quite clean and flossless. The trees grow to the size of an orange tree in less than two years, but they begin

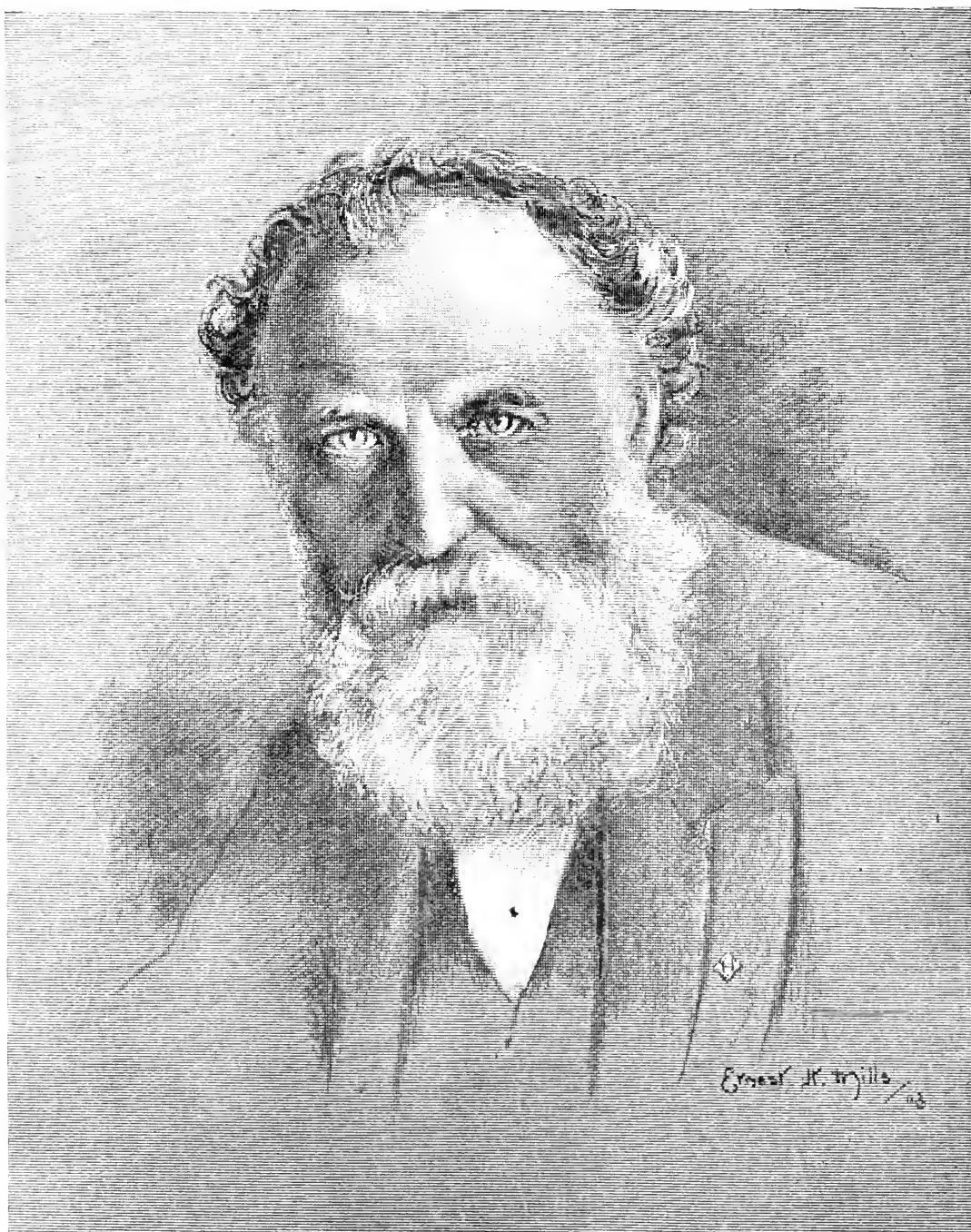
to bear a small maiden crop when only six months old, when they are already 7 or 8ft. high. They should be planted from January to May during the tropical rainy season 7ft. x 7ft. apart. When fully grown they cover all the ground, and each tree will bear from 300 to 500 bolls, that is, from 4 to 7 lb. of seed cotton, or about 1½ lb. to 2½ lb. of clean lint, worth from 10s. to 12s. a pound. About 900 trees or more can be put in per acre.

According to Dr. Thomatis, considerably more than £50 per acre might be obtained, a prospect which ought to make the eyes of any intending settler glisten with pleasure. This is a return which is entirely out of proportion to that yielded by our present staples of commerce, and ought to go a long way to solving the problem of closer settlement in the northern regions. Judging from the enquiries made by the English Cotton Growers' Association, it seems reasonable to suppose that they look upon Australia as a favourable ground for the opening of their enterprise. It seems as though a great and magnificent era lies awaiting the enterprise of either the Government, public companies, or private individuals. This is a matter which ought not simply to be theorised upon. Before us lie the possibilities of an industry which might be made equal in value to our wool or our grain exports.



The Ordinary Cotton Bolls.





W. T. STEAD, Editor and Proprietor of "The Review of Reviews," London.

Mr. Stead is just now in the Transvaal, and, being so comparatively near to Australia, it is probable that he will comply with urgent invitations to make a lecture tour through Australasia. One of the founders of modern journalism, he has been in the forefront of almost every great movement, whether popular or unpopular, for the improvement of social and political life in Great Britain. There is no living journalist who knows so intimately the great men of England. His unique record of interviews includes those with Monarchs, Presidents, and Administrators. He founded the Civic Church in America, and has been making a study on the spot of South Africa as it is to-day, and has been engaged in Johannesburg in a thorough investigation of the Chinese labour question. Not only has he funds of reminiscences to draw upon, but being an eloquent speaker, he is able to let his audience share in his experiences.



## FROM BAD TO WORSE IN FINLAND.

The friends of Russia both at home and abroad who followed with almost despairing interest the correspondence on the subject of Finland between the Editor of this "Review" and M. de Plehve, Minister of the Interior, have sorrowfully to admit that nothing has changed for the better in the administration of General Bobrikoff, but that, on the contrary, what change there has been is for the worse. No reader of this "Review" needs to be assured that nothing which I published on the subject is animated by any feeling of animosity, antipathy, or prejudice against Russia. But the friendship which I have long felt and always openly professed towards that great nation, which is passing once more through the deep waters of affliction, compels me to utter, even at this time, words of warning and of protest against the insensate folly of the administration of General Bobrikoff in Finland.

The following letter has been sent me by a friend of mine in Finland. Her report is a melancholy confirmation of the obstinacy with which the reactionary administration is persisting in alienating the sympathy of its subjects, and converting Finland into another Poland. I am sustained in the protest which I make by the knowledge that if Russia at this moment had any Assembly, Zemskiesobor, or other body in which the best Russians could be free to speak their minds and give their honest counsel to the Emperor, an overwhelming majority would heartily support the protest which I am making against the fatuous folly of the policy at present being pursued in Finland:—

"Helsingfors, February 29th (O.S.), 1904.

"Dear Mr. Stead,—While the world is intently waiting for the big events slowly but surely, I hope, developing in the Far East, you might, perhaps, for a little while listen to what is going on on a smaller scale and at a smaller distance from your happy island. It will have, if no other interest, at least that of taking you back a couple of centuries, so you can fancy yourself listening to a story from the Middle Ages, if the comparison is not unfair to a time when cruelty and intolerance might to a great extent be excused on the plea of ignorance, and when brutality was atoned for by many chivalrous actions. But in that respect you will have to judge yourself.

"You may have heard and noticed that the Russians do not any longer let objectionable people choose their place of exile, but that they send them, first to Russian prisons, and then to distant parts of Russia. They undoubtedly think that their method of 'pacifying' the country has not proved satisfactory, on account of being too

lenient, and so they are going to try if stronger measures will not be more effective. At the same time the reasons why people are sent off are getting more and more arbitrary and insignificant. In fact, no reasons at all are wanted, and still less any proofs. You need only have an enemy, who for some reason or other wants to get rid of or revenge himself upon you, and you are lost. Accusations are accepted, nay bought from any wretch—a gendarme, a policeman, a convict, anyone will do. The Government does not even care for the semblance of justice, and the danger is increased because all the honest policemen of high as well as of low rank in the service are dismissed, and the new ones are chosen only with regard to the unscrupulousness with which they are ready to act against their countrymen. To give you a true idea of the state of affairs, and of proceedings that are by no means an exception, but *quite the rule*, I shall tell you some characteristic examples. In the country, not far from Helsingfors, the local policeman (corresponding, perhaps, to what would be called in England a sheriff or bailiff) was accused of attempting to murder. The principal witness against him was a gentleman who had been for nearly twenty years the manager of General Etter's estate, and who was very much liked by the General and his family. Some time before the case was to come before the Courts this gentleman received an order of expulsion—that is, he was sent home to Sweden on a charge of inciting to resistance against military service—the usual trumped-up charge, which might equally well be applied to every other inhabitant of this country. General Etter, being on quite intimate terms with Prince Vladimir, the Emperor's uncle—who used to visit him nearly every summer here in Finland—went to St. Petersburg to get redress, the whole affair being so thoroughly unjust and actuated by such villainous motives. The Prince tried his best, but all in vain. Bobrikoff being the master and ruler, you know anything in our favour is in vain.

"With the same result another Russian Prince, Dmitri, tried to use his influence in Mr. Hallonblad's behalf. I am sure you have heard about Mr. Hallonblad's deportation, as it was the first one after the new *régime*, and raised a storm of indignation and horror, not only in Finland, but in all Scandinavian countries. What you may not know, however, is of what offence he was accused. It is indeed a most remarkable one! You see Prince Sergius happened last summer to visit the town where Mr. Hallonblad is living, and where he had been dismissed from the mayoralty some months before. On that occasion the

Prince did pay marked attention to Mr. Hallonblad and his wife, while at the same time he showed a marked disregard of Mr. Mjasojedoff, the governor of the district. The whole Imperial family, you know, except (it is said) the Tsar, disapprove of the way the Finns are treated. Well, Mr. Mjasojedoff was extremely angry, and was not slow to take his revenge. One fine night Mr. Hallonblad was awakened, his house searched from top to bottom, even to unfastening furniture covers, and he was himself carried away to Viatka without further ceremony, or even the few days' grace always allowed to former exiles. The charge against him was the ordinary one of preaching resistance to military service, and it was alleged that he was travelling about the country on that account. Of these charges the only true one was that he used to travel. But that he had to do in connection with his work, as after his dismissal he practised as a solicitor and had to take cases wherever he could get them. Being a most peaceable and inoffensive person, he never in his life took an active part in politics, and the only fault the Government could possibly have found with him was his former refusal to answer the military 'summons.' But that all our conscientious and clever lawyers have done. They all preferred being dismissed, and we have at this moment over one hundred who have been so dismissed—all the members of our three higher Courts, including nearly all the mayors. You can imagine the state of things in a country when the dispensing of justice is in the hands of ignorant and unqualified people! Somehow it seems as if Europe has shut her eyes purposely to facts that she has got at her doors—a danger much more imminent than the 'yellow one.' Some day she may repent.

"Besides Mr. Hallonblad four more persons have also been sent to Russia; but fearing to tire you I shall only tell you about the two last ones, their case being indeed worth mentioning. In the parish where Baron Bon used to live before he was exiled, a chairman of the vestry had to be elected in his place. When the question was raised, a gentleman, Mr. S——, dared to propose that Baron Bon might stay as regular chairman until he should be allowed to return, and that only an extra chairman should be chosen in the meantime. Another gentleman joined him, and so a meeting was fixed, but without any decision being taken. But the night before it was to be held next time the two gentlemen were waked up in the night—Mr. S—— being for the time a guest in Mr. M——'s house, which was near the place of meeting. Both were seized and carried away, Mr. S—— not even being allowed either to provide himself with clothes or to telephone to his wife—the wire was cut to prevent

him doing so—or to make any arrangements whatever. It must be added that Mr. S—— is an invalid, one of his legs being amputated, and Mr. M—— is deaf and his health is in a very precarious state. Even the officials in Petersburg are said to have been rather disgusted.

"I hope these examples will give you some idea of how Bobrikoff is administering justice and protecting personal freedom in this country; but you must not look upon them as exaggerations, for they are strictly true. Hardly a single day passes without some illegal act or other.

"February 5th is the centenary of our great national poet's—Runeberg—birthday. We always used to celebrate his birthday with illuminations. Even the poorest houses were lit up, much to the annoyance of the Russians. A rescript was recently promulgated that we are not to be allowed to illuminate our houses, except for some Imperial festivity, on pain of a 400 mfs. fine for every household. Only fancy all Scandinavia celebrating Runeberg's birthday, and in his own country, where his sons occupy prominent positions as men of science, and one as a great sculptor, every sign of national enthusiasm forbidden!

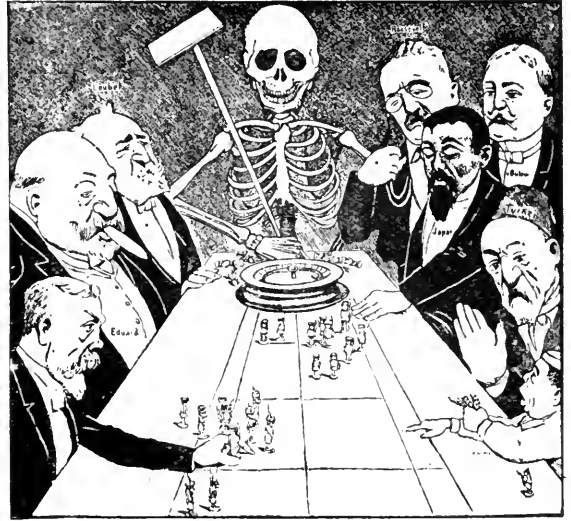
"Dear Mr. Stead, you have written some nice words, telling Finnish women that it is in their power not to let the nation die. I am sure your words will not only find an echo in, but give comfort to many hearts. Personally, I must confess that my greatest fear is not that of Russification. Besides, I don't care so very much for the principle of nationality or language. If a people is not mentally strong enough to keep alive in free competition, or if it is inferior in civilisation, I don't think it a great pity. Do you, for instance, think it worth while to pity those thousands of different nationalities yearly disappearing in the great American nation? They are themselves but too glad to be received, and I think they have great reason to be so. But when free-born people are enslaved by brutal force, when all the advantages of culture laboriously acquired during centuries are purposely destroyed, when arbitrariness occupies the place of law, when intellectual and economical development is thwarted by envy—those are misfortunes not to be repaired and crimes not to be forgiven! It is, as you know, our fate. We are already robbed economically, disturbed intellectually, and they try their best to corrupt our people morally. What can we do? Hardly *sauver les débris*. And to think that the perpetrator of such deeds is a Christian monarch! Weakness and cruelty were always twins alas!

"This letter must be sent to Sweden to be posted. The post is not at all safe, you know.—Yours very truly,  
E.K."

## CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us  
To see ourselves as ithers see us."— BURNS.

Naturally enough, the comic papers of the last month have devoted themselves principally to the war in the Far East. The most notable cartoon is that in *Kladderadsch*, representing a game at roulette, with the Powers as players and Death as croupier. Possibly the best portrayal of the negotiations between Japan and Russia is to be found in the cartoon of the *Hindi Punch*, which represents the two Powers quarrelling over a bone on a board projecting over the abyss of war and ruin. The board is held firm by the rock of diplomacy. The artist of *Il Papagallo* is the first to represent Japan as a cat. It is curious to observe that the cartoonists have not yet come to any decision as to how to present Japan. Some prefer a cat, others a monkey, others again depict a dog—possibly the war will lead to some distinctive type being chosen for the future. The sentiment of the American and English artists is distinctly pro-Japanese, while that of the French is pro-Russian. The opening of the war saw the publication of many cartoons in French papers depicting



*Kladderadsch.*]

Faites votre jeu, Messieurs.



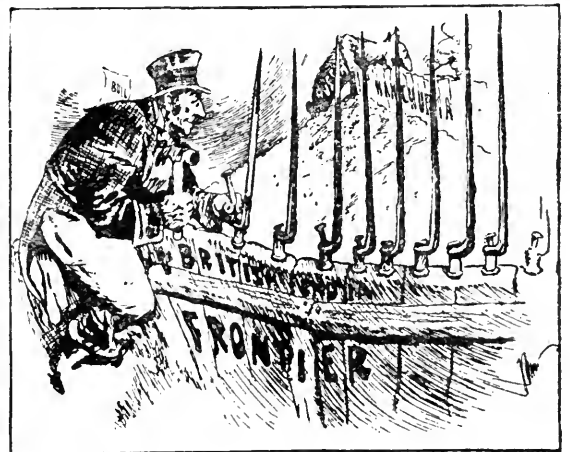
*Hindi Punch.*]

Friends (?)

BRUIN: "What say you now to a peaceful meal together?"

JAP.: "Quite as ready as you are!"

the bloody punishment at the hands of Russia of the presumptuous Asiatic. This type of picture has now been followed by more serious drawings. An American artist brings into prominence an interesting

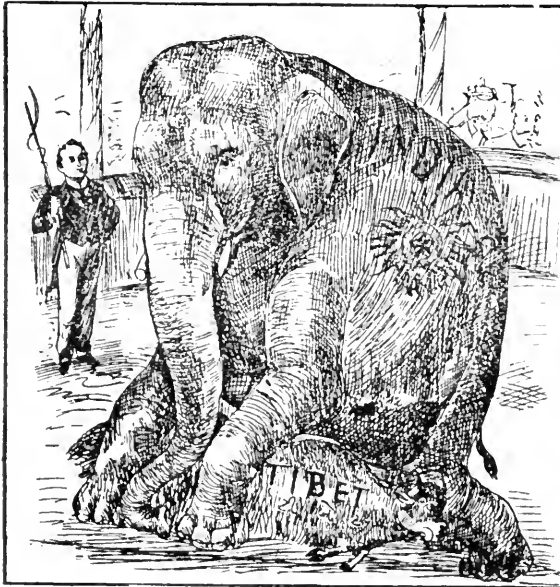


*Heru'd.*]

[Boston.

England improves the opportunity made by Russia's Pre-occupation in Manchuria to look after her Frontiers in the North of India.

J. BULL: "Hum! Now's my chance."



*Hindi Punch.*

In the Grand Indian Circus.

If the Elephant presses a little bit hard, what will be the fate of the Yak?



*Lustige Blätter.*

The Prussian Government and the Russian Students.

"It is no expulsion. We only put him over that frontier which seems to us the right one."



*Lustige Blätter.*

The Phoenix of Aalesund.

KING OSCAR: "What generous assistance! most generous! But it is true, is it not, that the royal residence is still in Christiania?"

point of the situation too often neglected. While Russia is preoccupied with Manchuria, John Bull is busily engaged fixing bayonets along the British Indian frontier, ready should the time come when the Bear might feel inclined to climb over to India. The Indian papers naturally look with interest upon the Tibetan campaign. The *Hindi Punch* has a prophetic cartoon on the fate of Tibet. Amongst the cartoons on general subjects the first place must be given to one dealing with the perhaps over-enthusiastic relief sent by the German Emperor to the Norwegian town of Aalesund. Rising from the flames of the unfortunate town is shown the German eagle, while King Oscar is seen in the foreground wondering whether he is still king in his own country. From the German papers many cartoons might be taken dealing with the expulsion of Russian students from the Empire. The cleverest one shows a Prussian police agent expelling a student towards the spike-lined figure of Russian humanity. The



[Wahre Jacob.]

Friendship without Mutual Advantages.

A German view of the Russo-German Trade Relations.



Wahre Jacob.

The Macedonian Question and the Powers.

CHORUS: "Eat, bird, or die."



South African Review.]

GIANT BOND: "What do you want, Jackanapes?"

JIM: "I want to kill you and rescue that fair damsel."

GIANT: "Oh! Oh! I'll teach you to come to MY Cape—MY land! We'll see who South Africa belongs to!"

JIM: "At thee, then, foul monster."



South African News.]

[Design for a stained-glass window to be erected in the City of Saints in commemoration of a recent great event.]



cartoonist of the *Wahre Jacob* displays little love for Russia or satisfaction over the relations between Germany and that country in his picture of the Russian bear devouring German industries. The Balkan crisis is only now beginning to attract serious attention again, and an excellent idea of the situation is given by one artist who shows the Powers surrounding an unfortunate parrot and threatening it with destruction if it does not reform. We reproduce two South African cartoons, which give us distinctly opposite views of Dr. Jameson, the new Prime Minister. We give a full selection of F. C. G.'s inimitable cartoons on the Fiscal Question in the History of the Month.

Among these which we do not reproduce, the most interesting are those which deal with the South African Chinese Labour question in the House of Commons. The most excellent of these shows the Premier as a blind man being led by a dog, "Chinese Labour," whose pigtail he holds, straight into a morass. Another represents the Colonial Secretary garbed as a Mandarin on the Front Treasury bench, where he is supposed to talk Chinese. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, is shown gagged on the same bench, and is not allowed to talk at all.



*Bulletin,*

[*Sydney.*

"Chickens come Home to Roost," or the  
"Absent-minded Beggar's Dream."

The Australian caricaturists are a good deal occupied with the Chinese question in South Africa. I reproduce two from the *Bulletin*, one merely a clever cartoon, and the other rather a gruesome reproduction of what must represent the feeling of a large number of people both here and in England. A good deal of comment has been made recently upon the lack of employment for the High Court. I reproduce a little cartoon from the *Melbourne Punch*, which cleverly puts the case. *Punch* has another cartoon on the same lines. It is called "The Unemployed," and depicts Justice Barton reclining in a hammock, whilst Mr. Deakin offers him an Arbitration judgeship in the form of a hammer, to break the labour troubles, represented by a heap of stones close by. Barton declines this. He prefers to stay in the hammock.

The New Zealand *Free Lance*, in a cartoon not distinguished for its draughtsmanship, very cleverly hits off the present situation in the British Empire. The other side of the question, what the Colonies intend to contribute towards the Empire if they are to help to run it, is, however, not shown in any of the cartoons this month. The lead that Mr. Seddon has given other statesmen as regards the importation of the Chinese to the Rand is cleverly shown in a little cartoon which I reproduce from the *Free Lance*.

The cartoonists this month have found Australian subjects a very poor hunting ground for their efforts, and have mostly relied upon the happenings in the rest of the world.



*Free Lance.*

The Rt. Hon. C. C. Kingston told the Federal House there was nothing in the objection to the Commonwealth having followed the lead of the Premier of New Zealand.—*Cable news.*

HON. C. C. KINGSTON: "Whew, Alfred, we didn't reckon on such a scorch, eh, when we started out to follow King Dick?"

THE COMMONWEALTH PREMIER: "Great Scot, no, and yet I'm afraid to let go now that I've got so far. Hope he'll slow down soon, for we can't live the pace much further."





[Bulletin, Sydney.]



[Free Lance.]

**John Bull's Sons Asserting Themselves.**

BRITANNIA: "They're big boys now, John. It will pay you to take them into the business and let them help you to run the Empire."



[Minneapolis Times.]

**The American Position in the Far East.**



[Punch.]

[Melbourne.]

**A Little More Sleep, a Little More Slumber.**

("The High Court is a necessary part of the Constitution,"—The Prime Minister.)

THE PUBLIC: "Great Scot! This is a dear doss."

CONSTABLE DEAKIN: "Yes, but go softly, or you might waken them, and they're much more expensive when they're doing things."

# CHARACTER SKETCH.

## GEORGE MEREDITH.

Among the many charming and romantic legends of the Irish Celts, there are few more delightful than the myth which explains the origin of the Irish gods. These legendary deities, Lady Gregory tells us, in her "Gods and Fighting Men," were no other than the Men of Dea, the Tuatha de Danaan, the aboriginal inhabitants of the rich plains of Leinster, who, on the coming of the Gael, were driven from their fair inheri-

meats and drinks of immortality, so that they became the "ever-living ones," who could feel neither cold nor hunger, nor old age nor death; and they dwelt in palaces hidden in the hills and in gardens with birds and flowers, living a joyous life. And they ever made sweet music, such as "if a wounded man should hear it, or a woman in her pains, they should straightway be soothed and sleep."



Mr. Meredith's House on the slopes of Box Hill.

*(Specially photographed for the "Review of Reviews" by E. H. Mills.)*

tance and took refuge in the hills of the upper country. The survivors of the Danaan withdrew from mortal sight under one of their leaders, Mananaan, son of Lir, who "understood all the enchantments," and who "put hidden walls about them in the most beautiful hills and valleys of Ireland, so that no man could see through them, but they themselves could see through them and pass through them." And he fed them on the

It is a beautiful story this of the mortals who, with immortality, have put on invisibility as a garment. We have something like it in England to-day. For there are with us three of the Immortals, who have retired into the most beautiful hills and valleys of the Home Counties, where they dwell unseen by mortal men in houses of their own contriving, hidden in the hills and in gardens with birds and flowers living a joyous

life. One of these, Mr. G. F. Watts, pursues with unwearied devotion the practice of his art on the southern slope of the hill that rises beyond Guildford, secluded amid gardens and trees from the gaze of envious mortals. Another, also an octogenarian, Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, veteran in science, has just built himself a pleasure house on the sunny side of the hilly range that commands a view of Poole Harbour and the sea beyond. And the third of our Men of Dea, Mr. George Meredith, who celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday on the 12th Feb., is living as he has long lived in the plain country house which clings to the slopes of Box Hill in Surrey, as the swallow's nest clings to the eaves of our home. It is not a palace hidden in the hills, but rather a simple two-storeyed Surrey house in an old-fashioned garden, but there sits to-day our third Immortal, invisible for the most part to the swarming multitude of beanfeasters and others who haunt the heights of Box Hill, but there still an ever living one, discoursing sweet music not less soothing and mystical than that which the ancient Gaels were sometimes privileged to hear when they strayed within the haunts of the gods.

#### THE FAMOUS BOX HILL COTTAGE.

George Meredith, the great, almost the only surviving, Nature poet of our time, can hardly be thought of apart from the country side which he has made his home. George Meredith's country is as clearly defined as Wordsworth's. The cottage on the slope of Box Hill is as famous as Wordsworth's house on Rydal Mount—as famous and much more accessible. There, like his own Melampus, physician and sage, he dwells among men, serving them, loving them, and drawing for ever from the breasts of Nature, the bountiful mother, the wisdom which he dispenses for their healing:—

With love exceeding a simple love of the things  
That glide in grasses and rubble of woody wreck;  
Or change their perch on a beat of quivering wings  
From branch to branch, only restful to pipe and peck.  
Or, bristled, curl at a touch their snouts in a ball;  
Or cast their web between bramble and thorny hook;  
The good physician Melampus, loving them all,  
Among them walked, as a scholar who reads a book.

For him the woods were a home and gave him the key  
Of knowledge, thirst for their treasures in herbs and flowers.  
The secrets held by the creatures nearer than we  
To earth he sought, and the link of their life with ours.

#### ADVANCING YEARS

All this was as true of Mr. Meredith as ever it was of Melampus. Was, alas! for when I saw him last he spoke with some pathos of the inroad which advancing years had made upon his capacity to get about. When Mr. Swinburne recovered from his sharp attack of pneumonia, Mr. Meredith wrote to Mr. Watts Dunton, saying: "The medical men have pulled him through—an ill service to a man of seventy-five." But nothing less characteristic of Mr. Meredith could be quoted than that sentence. For Mr. Meredith ridiculed the idea that life was not worth living even on the confines of eighty. "People talk about me," he said, "as if I were an old man. I do not feel old in the least. On the contrary," he went on, in his humorous sardonic fashion, "I do not believe in growing old, and I do not see any reason why we should ever die. I take as keen an interest in the movement of life as ever, I enter into the passions of youth, and I watch political affairs and intrigues of parties, with the same keen interest as of old. I have seen the illusion of it all, but it does not dull the zest with which I enter into it, and I hold more firmly than ever to my faith in the constant advancement of the race. My eyes are as good as ever they were, only for small print I need to use spectacles. It is only in my legs that I feel weaker. I can no longer walk, which is a great privation to me. I used to be a keen walker; I preferred walking to riding; it sent the blood coursing to the brain, and besides, when I walked I could go through woods and footpaths which I could not have done if I had ridden. Now I can only walk about my own garden. It is a question of nerves. If I touch anything, however slightly, I am afraid that I shall fall—that is my only loss. My walking days are over." But although Mr. Meredith can no longer press up the slopes of Box Hill, or wander among the trees that make the valley of the Leather so beautiful, his home is in the midst of it all. He does not need to go

beyond his garden to be in the midst of the Garden of the Gods. He was a young man when he wrote "Love in a Valley," which a competent critic has declared to be the loveliest love song of its century, but he might have written this to-day:—

When the westering sun is leaving the valley in gloom

Lovely are the curves of the white owl sweeping

Wavy in the dusk lit by one large star.

Lone on the fir-branch, his rattle note unvaried.

Brooding o'er the gloom, spins the brown eve-jar.

Darker grows the valley, more and more forgetting:

So were it with me if forgetting could be willed.

There, in the midst of all living, singing, flowering things, he lives alone and marvels that people think him lonely. His wife has been dead for many years. His daughter is married and lives between Box Hill and Leatherhead. His son, who is in London, comes to see him every fortnight, "I do not feel in the least lonely," he told me; "I have my books and my thoughts, and, besides, I am never lonely, with Nature and the birds and beasts and insects, and the woods and the trees, in which I find a constant companionship."

#### THE VOICE OF NATURE.

Mr. Meredith is practising his own precepts. No one has ever preached more passionately a faith in the divine thing which underlies all the phenomenon of Nature, which is Nature herself. In one of his best known passages he sings:—

The voice of Nature is abroad  
This night; it fills the air with balm;  
Her mystery is o'er the land;  
And he who hears her now, and yields  
His being to her yearning tones,  
And seats his soul upon her wings,  
And broadens o'er this wind-swept world  
With her, will gather in the flight  
More knowledge of her secret, more  
Delight in her beneficence,  
Than hours of musing, or the lore  
That lives with men could ever give!

But Mr. Meredith is no monk of the Thebaid. Solitary musing may enable you to gather impulses from vernal woods, but the wise man must not confine his study to the fields.

Not solitarily in fields we find  
Earth's secret open, though one page is there, . .  
Not where the troubled passions toss the mind,  
In turbid cities, can the key be bare.  
It hangs for those who hither thither fare  
Close inter-threading nature with our kind.

On the whole, Mr. Meredith has pretty closely inter-threaded the natural beauties of Box Hill with the troubled passions of turbid cities. His days of "hither thither" fairing are over, but as the mountain can no longer go to Mahomet, Mahomet goes to the mountain, and it is seldom that Mr. Meredith lacks company. Mr. Morley, Mr. Greenwood, Lady Lugard, the Maxses, and John Burns are frequent visitors, to say nothing of the occasional but frequent arrival of reverend pilgrims at the shrine of the greatest of our living men of letters.

#### HIS BRILLIANT CONVERSATION.

The privilege of visiting Mr. Meredith in his rural retreat is greatly prized by those to whom it is extended, and with reason. Mr. Meredith is one of the most brilliant of living conversationalists. He is great in monologue, great also in repartee, and in the sympathetic converse which enables his visitor to unfold all that is best in him. Those who have sat for hours at a time listening to his illuminating and pregnant talks, have carried away an impression of the man which is a compound of all that he has written. There is the poet; there is the novelist; there is the politician, the philosophic observer of men and things. His conversation is spiced with plenty of Attic salt, but his humour, although sometimes sardonic, is always genial and kindly.

From his eyrie on the hillside Mr. Meredith ever keeps a keen lookout upon the world and its affairs, and there are few things occurring at home or abroad in which he does not take a keen, sympathetic interest. From old time he has ever been a diligent student and a great admirer of French literature. The day I was there a copy of the *Journal des Debats* was lying on his table; and the literary side of French journalists, with its peculiar delicate irony, appeals to him much more than the less urbane and more

bludgeon-like methods of their English *confrères*. To this, however, an exception must be noted in favour of the *Westminster Gazette*, of which Mr. Meredith is a constant reader, and for which he never hesitates to express his hearty admiration, not only for the excellent English of Mr. Alfred Spender's style, but also for the equipose and balance which are always displayed in the columns of that paper. It is rare, he says, in English journalism, and very admirable.

#### EDITOR DISCIPLES.

But Mr. Meredith has ever been on intimate terms with the editors who have from time to time conducted the journal which was first of all Greenwood's *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Frederick Greenwood has been, and is still, one of the favoured visitors at Box Hill. Mr. Morley, of course, may be said to be, in one sense, one of George Meredith's disciples, and he still remains an intimate friend. For myself, from the time I succeeded Mr. Morley at Northumberland Street, I found in Mr. Meredith the kindest and most encouraging of sympathising friends. He frequently contributed to the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and I count among the golden days of my editorial experience the times when we drove over to Box Hill, and spent some delightful hours in listening to the large and luminous discourse of Mr. Meredith, who combines the acumen of the philosopher with the quick intuition and insight of the poet. At one time Mr. Meredith contemplated writing a novel in which several of his editorial friends were to figure. I always found him in absolute accord with what we used to call in those days "the Gospel according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*," on the following basis:

#### THE GOSPEL OF THE P. M. G.

First, a strong belief in what may now be described as the anti-Jingo conception of Imperialism. Mr. Meredith believed in the Empire as tending to widen the thoughts of those who were entrusted with its guidance and development. He had a healthy sympathy with the young and

vigorous life of the new Commonwealths which have been planted beyond the seas. But it was only of late that the faith that was in him became somewhat overcast, on the ground that he found little evidence that our Imperial race showed any disposition to think imperially. Mr. Meredith's idea of thinking imperially is very different from Mr. Chamberlain's. There is in him an intense, almost shuddering scorn, of the insolent self-conceit which parades itself under the guise of patriotism, and which regards the Empire as a mere flaunting feather in its cap. If that Empire is to exist, it is Mr. Meredith's deep conviction the people at home must learn to understand and to enter with imaginative insight into the weals, the aspirations, and the life of the people of our kin beyond the seas. Especially has he been impressed by the indifference shown by most of our people to the extraordinary development in Australia and New Zealand in the direction of the enfranchisement of women. It is one sign among others that we are getting out of touch with the communities that we call ours.

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND U. S.

Another point on which we found ourselves in the healthiest accord was the question of that inevitable ascendancy of the United States in the English-speaking world. Mr. Meredith was saying that even Mr. Gladstone had seldom shown any prescience in his foreign outlook. I demurred to this, instancing his Atrocity Campaign in 1876. Mr. Meredith pooh-poohed this, on the ground that it was not dictated by any far-sighted political vision, but was due to humanitarian emotion. I then pleaded that Mr. Gladstone had recognised frankly and fully the coming ascendancy of the United States, to which Mr. Meredith replied that that was "a commonplace of politics" which many others had known besides Mr. Gladstone.

"Why," said Mr. Meredith, "many years ago I ventured to express an opinion that the ascendancy of the United States was so certain that we had much better join hands and merge ourselves

in the American Republic than sink into the mere position of a dependency of a State in which we had no representation. I have been of that opinion for many years," he said, "but when I first urged it I was subjected to such an outcry that I have said nothing about it for a long time: but I am still of opinion that it would be the best thing for the world. We should have, as I used to say, the Eastern star in the Banner of the Republic. But the English are so wedded to their old institutions that there is no hope of their opening their eyes to this until it is too late. What, for instance, should we do with our crown, or our Monarch in such an alliance? Nevertheless, it is the right thing to do."

Discussing the Americans themselves, he said that he found very great diversity among them. Mr. Choate, for instance, was very sympathetic and receptive. Many of the Americans whom he had met were men of very lofty character, but their financiers were very much like the financiers of other countries, who considered that they had paid sufficient sacrifice to honesty, if they kept within the rules of the game. Still, the American nation was destined to a great future, if only because it was such an amalgamation of nations.

#### MIXING OF RACES.

Mr. Meredith is a great believer in the mixing of races. I remember one time we had an amusing conversation, in which he declared that the Saxon was too stodgy, and needed very much to be crossed with the Celt. Of the Celts, he thought the Welsh strain was the best for that purpose. In olden days we both used to be a little more confident concerning the English-speaking man than we found ourselves on the last occasion on which we met. Mr. Meredith said:—

"I hold as strongly as ever I did as to the reality of the general onward sweep in that human race; but, as to whether the English are keeping pace in that movement I have my doubts. Some thirty years ago I began to feel this, and mentioned it to a great friend of mine, one of

our modern statesmen, but he would not hear of it. The other day, when I repeated my fears to him, he sighed heavily, and said he feared that it was too true, and that our fatal lack of imagination was at the bottom of it all."

#### THE SNUB-NOSED SAXON.

Then, launching out into an airy flight as to how it might be best to remedy the deficiencies of our stodgy and limited, snub-nosed Saxons, he said he had at one time proposed to a British Minister in jest that if ever we should find ourselves at war with France, we should send out a great leviathan of a steamship to cruise along the coast, landing patches wherever we could, in order to capture as many French women as we could lay our hands upon, married or single. Then, bringing them back to our country, we should marry them off to our peasants, and thus we should supply to our race a quality which we very sorely need. There is with us nothing of the open-mindedness with which the French are prepared to entertain and discuss every idea, providing only that it is properly clothed in academic French. They are also much superior to us, he thinks, in the refinements of life, and the French worship of "*ma mère*" was one of the finest that he knew of.

#### SEMITIC CHAMPAGNE.

I asked him, failing the heroic modern version of the Rape of the Sabines, which he had suggested, whether there was any hope of the improvement of our race by crossing with the Jews, who were coming more and more into this country.

"The Jews," he said, "are a fine race. I have a very great regard for the Jews, and I confess I largely sympathise with Prince Bismarck's view that the addition of a little Semitic champagne to our Teutonic stock would improve our beer. They are a fine race, the Jews, but at bottom every Jew is a trifle hard."

He had, however, no sympathy with the anti-Semitic movement.



## ANTI-JINGO.

Another matter upon which I found myself heartily in accord with my very distinguished contributor was in his detestation of the fool fury of jingoism. He was ever a fighter. His whole conception of life is based upon combat and struggle; but to him the conflict of races and the warfare of States never justifies the savage brutality with which international controversies are carried on in the English press. I do not remember any movement in which sanity and good temper were invoked to check the tide of popular passion, to which Mr. Meredith did not subscribe. Even when, a year ago, he leant rather to the other side, and gave his support to the anti-German movement in favour of establishing a naval station in the North Sea, he was careful to dissociate himself from those who were diligently propogating the notion that Germany had succeeded to Russia as the kind of devil in the English mythology.

"No one," said he, "could read my letter without seeing that I was free from any ill-feeling."

And that is true. There was no ill-temper in it. There was only an intimation that we recognised the possibility of trouble, and stood on our guard.

## A GREAT BELIEVER IN WOMEN.

The chief point, however, on which I found Mr. Meredith more constantly helpful and more inspiring than any other man was on the question of women.

"What Nature originally decreed," he said, "men are but beginning to see—namely, that women are fitted for most of the avenues open to energy, and by their entering upon active life they will no longer be open to the accusation men so frequently bring against them of being narrow and craven."

He told me last year that he believed in women more than ever; that they had immense possibilities, of which they were becoming more and more conscious. For ages they had been com-

pelled to be the mere bearers of children and the keepers of a comfortable home for men; but nowadays, the wider outlook that had opened before them had brought home to their consciousness the fact that these two things did not constitute the sum of the service which they could render to the race. Women, however, he said, had two great defects or faults. The first was temerity. They had been kept subjected so long that they were often greatly lacking in courage. The other defect was their liability to be carried off their feet by a great wave of emotion.

## WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

"Nevertheless," he said, "I am strongly in favour of women's suffrage. I would give them all a vote, and give it them at once. My political friends shudder when I say this, and ask me how I dare face the enfranchisement of a class which is liable to such sudden stampedes under the flush of a great emotion. They also point out that Mr. Arthur Balfour and other Conservatives support women's suffrage because they believe that women would always vote for the Conservatives. To them I reply that even if they were at first to vote Conservative, they would not always do so, and they would very soon emancipate themselves, and take an independent course. For my own part, I am prepared cheerfully to face the bad quarter of an hour after their enfranchisement, believing that it would soon work itself right. Anyhow, I am in favour of giving them all a vote. Until you throw open to women every avenue of employment in which they can use their faculties, you will never realise the service which they can render. Women should make excellent preachers and ministers of the Gospel. A woman has an excellent pigeon-holing mind, and therefore would make a good lawyer. She can argue a case with excellent subtlety and ingenuity, and is specially adroit in taking advantage of the weaknesses of her opponent. "But, of course, I do not say," continued Mr. Meredith, "that women can do everything that men can do, but they should be allowed to try to find out by

experience what they can do, and what they cannot, they should be encouraged to try, for, as I say, their great fault is timidity. They are afraid to venture. Most of my men friends, however, shrink from giving women this liberty. As I once wrote long ago, men have got past Seraglio Point, but they have not yet doubled Cape Turk, and this Turkish idea is very strong in the male breast. There is a curious antagonism between the sexes, which, although latent and unsuspected, is always present. It is due to the long ages during which woman has been subjected to the dominance of man. There is a certain contempt on the part of man for the creature whom he has subdued and made a minister to his own gratification. "Even among civilised races, where women are treated with all outward show of deference, there is always a subtle, underlying contempt, and this begets on the part of women a certain sense of resentment, which finds expression in many ways."

I said that I feared that the woman's cause had rather gone back of late years.

"No, no," said he; "it is but the fall of the wave, which will rise again. There has been no ebb in the tide."

Then, varying the metaphor, he said, "Women are not lighting fires which they cannot maintain. They are steadily working. It heartens one to see women banded together in union. I get many letters from women all over the country which tell me that a great, steady, silent movement is going on all the time. Nevertheless, there is still a great deal of brutality inflicted by men upon women, even in the most advanced races."

#### RELIGION.

Like all serious-minded natures, Mr. Meredith is profoundly religious, although his method of phrasing his convictions would jar somewhat upon the orthodox. One of his grievances is that religion has to suffer a heavy handicap in being saddled with the burden of a multitude of beliefs and myths, which are essentially material. To him the need of presenting a more scientific aspect of religion is just as great as the import-

ance of presenting the Christian ideal was to the Apostles who went forth to combat against the materialised conception of the anthropomorphic paganism. The idol of the market-place, the idols of the temples, have become to his thinking materialised obstacles in the way of a realisation of religion. From the Roman Catholic Church little could be expected in the way of this new formation, but he thought Protestant ministers ought to set about the task, and especially in drawing a much broader line between the teachings of the Old Testament and the higher and more spiritual revelation of Christ.

#### GOD, NATURE AND HAPPINESS.

"I see," he said to me, "the revelation of God to man in the history of the world, and in the individual experience of each of us in the progressive triumph of God, and the working of the law by which wrong works out its own destruction. I cannot resist the conviction that there is something more in the world than Nature. Nature is blind. Her law works without regard to individuals. She cares only for the type. To her, life and death are the same. Ceaselessly she works, pressing ever for the improvement of the type. If man should fail her, she will create some other being; but that she has failed with man I am loath to admit, nor do I see any evidence of it. It would be good for us, he added thoughtfully, "if we were to take a lesson from Nature in this respect, and cease to be so wrapped up in individuals, to allow our interests to go out to the race. We should all attain more happiness, especially if we ceased to care so exclusively for the individual I. Happiness is usually a negative thing. Happiness is the absence of unhappiness."

I demurred rather to this, and said I thought that there was a positive exhilaration in doing things, which was not negative.

"Yes," he said, "but you cannot always be on the dance. Afterwards comes a calm, peace and the absence of fret."

# RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

## AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT OF BOTH SIDES OF THE CASE.

Desiring to enable our readers to form an impartial judgment on the merits of the dispute which is now being fought out in the Far East, we have secured a specially prepared statement of the points at issue from the highest sources on both sides. The two statements may be taken as the most reliable yet published.

### THE JAPANESE CASE.

The ground covered by the recent negotiations with Russia included both Manchuria and Korea, although the Russian Government persisted in ignoring that essential point. It was evident, from the clear statement that the Japanese Government made to the Russian Government—made at the time of the presentation of her minimum demands—that no reply would be possible which excluded Manchuria.

After the Chino-Japanese war in 1895, Russia, France and Germany objected to Japan's annexing the Liao-tung peninsula, on the ground that such annexation was dangerous to the peace of the extreme Orient. The Emperor of Japan listened to the seemingly well-intentioned advice of the three Powers, and retroceded the peninsula *sans condition*. But why, it may be asked, did not the Japanese diplomats obtain from these intervening Powers assurance that they, too, would never attempt to annex the peninsula under any form or pretext whatever?

The case was as follows:—The intervention of these three Powers began in Tokio with diplomatic notes sent by their Ministers to the Foreign Office on April 23rd, 1895, *i.e.*, a week after the signing of the Peace of Shimonoseki. Russia had already been sending out powerful battleships to the Far Eastern waters since the end of March, 1895, and France and Germany joined her in the demonstration. The Japanese Government now considered it necessary to ascertain two things before taking a decisive step—first, whether Russia really meant to fight with Japan, and, secondly, to what extent was the aid from the side of England to be relied upon?

Hence, in order to gain time, Count Mutsu instructed the Japanese Minister in St. Petersburg to see the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs and make representation to the effect that the Japanese Government wished the Russian Government to *reconsider* the question. This was a fatal step, for Russia refused to change her views, and went on increasing her armament and that of her allies in the East to the point that it was

now too late to bring up the fresh demand for assurance that the Powers, too, will not annex Liao-tung in the future. At the same time it became clear that nothing could be expected from England beyond benevolent neutrality. Thus an important chance was let slip.

The refusal of Admiral Alexieff in the recent negotiations to admit Japan's reasonable demand with regard to Manchuria had a most serious significance. It destroys the only grounds on which Japan consented, after her victory over China, to evacuate the Manchurian territory which belonged to her, with the consent of China herself, and justified the Emperor of Japan in raising that delicate question once more. For if China is not to retain sovereign rights over Manchuria, then Port Arthur, together with the territory behind it, ought justly to revert to Japan, who had won it in war, and had taken it over with the full consent of its rightful masters.

The Japanese Government could not imagine that the action of Admiral Alexieff in this matter would be upheld by the authorities at St. Petersburg; but to the end the final word in the negotiations was entrusted solely in the hands of the Viceroy.

The Russian military occupation of Manchuria was effected on the pretext that the Boxer disturbances rendered it necessary for the protection of the Eastern Chinese Railway. Even supposing this to have been a sufficient reason, there was no cause of fear from this same source at the end of 1903; but the Russian Government increased her forces in the province. Her continued occupation of Newchwang, in spite of the fact that this port is one formally opened by China to the trade of the world, constituted a grave menace to the integrity of China. Had the other Powers taken the same precautions as did Japan at Newchwang in 1900, there would have never arisen the necessity for Russian occupation of the town. The Russian authorities, not content with administering the town, appointed a Russian custom-house officer and paid

the revenue from the customs into the Russo-Chinese Bank. Russia also collected on her own behalf the junk dues, amounting to a considerable sum, which in reality belonged to the Chinese authorities. In spite of repeated promises, no move was made by the Russian authorities in Manchuria to evacuate Newchwang. As a result foreign trade was exposed to considerable dangers, and the treaty rights of the various Powers with China were infringed.

In a convention which China signed, Russia agreed to evacuate Manchuria and hand back the province to Chinese administration. With this administration the Russian authorities had tampered in a very vital manner. By means of a secret understanding arrived at between the diplomatic representative at Port Arthur and the Governor-General of Mukden, the Chinese governors were forced to disband to a large extent their troops, which had as a result, both directly and indirectly, the increase of brigandage, formerly controlled by the Chinese authorities. The Russian authorities created out of this increase of brigandage a proof of the impossibility of evacuating Manchuria at the given dates. In expeditions against the brigands, prisoners were not punished, but released and taken into Russian service. Under Japan's treaties with China, Japanese subjects had every right to travel in Manchuria and to conduct business operations there; but the Russian authorities put every obstacle in the way of Japanese settlers. Notwithstanding this, Japanese interests in Manchuria were very considerable and increased in value.

When Japan wished to conclude a new treaty of commerce with China, the Russian Minister at Peking attempted to influence the Chinese authorities against the opening of two Manchurian towns to the trade of the world, although these towns were situated in territory which should already have been evacuated by the Russian troops and handed back to Chinese control. Japanese diplomacy was, however, able to overcome this Russian resistance at Peking, and Japan concluded her treaty with China.

While Japan's vital interests centre in Korea, the safety of Japanese interests in the Peninsula depends on China's territorial integrity in Manchuria. To insist upon the evacuation of Manchuria is thus to secure Korea. Russia has no treaty right to station any troops in Manchuria. The evacuation ought to include the railway guards. Article II. of the Manchurian Convention provides, among other things, that, on the Russian withdrawal, China shall protect the railways and their staffs, according to Article 5 of the Agreement entered into with the Russo-Chinese Bank on August 27th, 1896. But Article

5 of the last-mentioned Agreement says that the Chinese Government shall protect the railways and the staffs thereof, under laws devised by it (the Chinese Government), and there is no Chinese law recognising the protection of the railways by Russian troops.

With regard to Korea, Japan has always occupied a special position, but she has never taken any action prejudicial to the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the country. Korea first obtained her independence through the Japanese war with China, and in all the conventions into which the Japanese Government has entered with other Powers with regard to Korea, the independence has always taken a prominent place. The relations of Japan and Russia are regulated by the Nissi-Rosen Treaty, signed April 25th, 1898, which recognises the special position of Japan in Korea, and pledges the Russian authorities not to impede Japanese development. The text of this Treaty is as follows:—

ARTICLE I.—The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia recognise finally the sovereignty and the entire independence of Korea, and mutually engage to abstain from all direct interference in the internal affairs of this country.

ARTICLE II.—Desiring to remove every possible cause of misunderstanding in the future, the Imperial Governments of Japan and of Russia mutually agree, should Korea have recourse to counsel and assistance, either of Japan or of Russia, not to take any steps as to the nomination of military instructors or financial advisers, without having first arrived at a mutual understanding.

ARTICLE III.—In view of the great development which the commercial and industrial enterprises of Japan have made in Korea, as well as of the considerable number of Japanese subjects residing in this country, the Imperial Russian Government will not impede in any way the development of the commercial and industrial relations between Japan and Korea.

One of the reasons for the Anglo-Japanese Convention of 1903 was the maintenance of the integrity of Korea; it formed only a reiteration of Japan's constant policy with regard to both China and Korea.

Notwithstanding Russia's pledges not to impede the development of Japanese commercial interests in Korea, the successive Russian Ministers at Seoul lost no opportunity of influencing the Korean Government against Japanese enterprises. A notable instance was the Russian opposition to the granting to Japan of the Seoul-Wiju railway concession, although in June, 1898, the Korean Government had granted preferential rights to Japan in respect of railway construction throughout Korean territory. By opposing the opening of Wiju to foreign trade, the Russian Minister attempted to place a very serious obstacle in the way of the growth of Japanese

enterprise. But besides commercial obstacles, Russia showed herself ready to ignore her Convention recognising Korean integrity and attempted to violate it as she had violated that of China.

Masampo faces the Japanese coast across the Tsushima Straits, and its strategic importance has always been fully realised in Japan.

Nothing could put a greater strain upon Russo-Japanese relations than an attempt to obtain a footing for Russia at Masampo, of all places. Yet in the spring of 1900 the attempt was made, and made not altogether unsuccessfully, at Seoul, by the same Russian diplomatist, M. Pavloff, who had obtained at Peking the Russian lease of Port Arthur.

Later still, in North Korea, under cover of a timber concession, Russia proceeded, in 1903, to occupy Korean territory, despite the protests of the Korean authorities. As if to assume to herself rights in Korea which she never possessed, Russia did not cease her operations in North Korea even during the course of the negotiations at Tokio. An independent Korea is vital to Japan's future.

In the words of the official *communiqué*:—

"It is absolutely indispensable to the safety and welfare of Japan that the independence and territorial integrity of Korea should be maintained, and that Japan's own paramount interests there should be safeguarded.

"Accordingly, the Japanese Government find it impossible to view with indifference an action endangering the position of Korea.

"Russia, despite her solemn Treaty with China and her repeated assurances to the Powers, not only continues in occupation of Manchuria, but has even taken aggressive action in Korean territory.

"Should once Manchuria be annexed to Russia, the independence of Korea would naturally be impossible.

"This must, no doubt, be acknowledged by Russia herself, because in 1895 Russia expressly intimated to Japan that the possession of the Liao-tung Peninsula by Japan would not only constitute a constant menace to the capital of China, but would render the independence of Korea illusory.

"Under these circumstances, the Japanese Government, being desirous of securing a permanent peace in the Far East by means of direct negotiations with the Russian Government, with a view to arriving at friendly adjustment of mutual interests, both in Manchuria and Korea, where the interests of Japan and Russia meet, communicated such desire to the Russian Government towards the end of July last, and invited

them to meet it. The Russian Government then expressed their willing consent.

"Accordingly, on August 12th last, the Japanese Government proposed to the Russian Government, through their representative at St. Petersburg, a basis of agreement on the subject, which was substantially as follows:—

"1. A mutual engagement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Chinese and Korean Empires.

"2. A mutual engagement to maintain the principle of the equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in those two countries.

"3. Reciprocal recognition of Japan's preponderating interests in Korea and Russia's special interests in railway enterprises in Manchuria, and mutual recognition of the right of Japan and Russia respectively to take such measures as may be necessary for the protection of the above-mentioned respective interests, in so far as the principle set forth in Article 1 is not infringed.

"4. Recognition by Russia of the exclusive right of Japan to give advice and assistance to Korea in the interest of reform and good government in the Peninsular Empire.

"5. An engagement on the part of Russia not to impede an eventual extension of the Korean Railway into Southern Manchuria, so as to connect with the East China and Shan-hai-kwan and Newchwang lines.

"It was originally the intention of the Japanese Government that Conferences should take place directly between their representative at St. Petersburg and the Russian authorities, so that the progress of the negotiations might be facilitated, and the solution of the situation be expedited as much as possible.

"However, as the Russian Government absolutely refused to give effect to the above intention, on the plea of the Tsar's trip abroad, and for several other reasons, it was unavoidably decided to conduct the negotiations in Tokio. And it was not until October 3rd last that the Russian Government presented any sober-minded counter-proposals. Even thereby she declined to pledge herself to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China, and to stipulate the maintenance of the principle of the equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in China, and, moreover, requested Japan to declare Manchuria and its littoral as being entirely outside her sphere of interest. Russia, further, put several restrictions upon Japan's freedom of action in Korea. For instance, while recognising the right of Japan to despatch troops to Korea when necessary for the protection of her interests there, Russia refused to allow

Japan to use any portion of Korean territory for strategic purposes. In fact, Russia went so far as to propose to establish a neutral zone in the Korean territory North of the thirty-ninth parallel.

"The Japanese Government utterly failed to see why Russia, who hitherto so often professed to have no intention of absorbing Manchuria, should be disinclined to insert in the proposed Convention a clause which is in complete harmony with her own repeatedly declared principle respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China. This refusal of the Russian Government has all the more impressed upon the Japanese Government the necessity, at all events, of the insertion of that Clause.

"Japan has important commercial interests in Manchuria, and entertains no small hope of their further great development. And politically she has even greater interests there, on account of Manchuria's relations with Korea, so that she could not possibly recognise Manchuria as being entirely outside her sphere of interest.

"For these reasons the Japanese Government decided absolutely to reject the Russian proposals in this respect.

"Accordingly the Japanese Government explained the above views to the Russian Government, and at the same time introduced other necessary amendments into the Russian counter-proposals. They further proposed, with regard to the neutral zone, that if one was to be created it should be established on both sides of the boundary line between Korea and Manchuria with equal width, say, of fifty kilometres.

"After repeated discussions in Tokio, the Japanese Government finally presented to the Russian Government their definite Amendments on October 30th last.

"The Japanese Government then frequently urged the Russian Government for a Reply, which was again and again delayed, and was only delivered on December 11th last.

"In that Reply the Russian Government suppressed the Clause relating to Manchuria, so as to make the proposed Convention entirely Korean, and maintained their original demands in regard to the non-employment by Japan of any part of Korean territory for strategic purposes, as well as to neutral zone.

"But the exclusion of Manchuria from the proposed Convention was contrary to the original object of the negotiation, which was to remove every cause for conflict between the two countries by a friendly arrangement of their interests both in Manchuria and Korea. Accordingly, the Japanese Government asked the Russian Government to reconsider the question, and again proposed the removal of the restriction as to the use of Korean territory and the entire suppression

of neutral zone on the ground that if Russia is opposed to have it established equally on the Manchurian side, it should no more be established on the Korean side.

"The last Reply of Russia was received in Tokio on January 6th last.

"In this Reply, it is true, Russia proposed to agree to insert the following Clause in the proposed Agreement:—

"Recognition by Japan of Manchuria and its littoral as being outside her sphere of interests, while Russia within the limits of that Province will not impede Japan or other Powers in the enjoyment of rights and privileges acquired by them under existing Treaties with China, exclusive of the establishment of settlements.

"But this was proposed by the Russian Government, to be agreed to only on conditions of maintaining the clauses regarding neutral zone in Korean territory only, and the non-employment of any Korean territory for strategic purposes—conditions the impossibility for Japan of accepting which had already been fully explained to them. It should further be observed that no mention was made at all in the Russian Reply of the territorial integrity of China in Manchuria, and it must be self-evident to everybody that the engagement as now proposed by the Russian Government to be agreed to, would be of no practical value so long as it was not accompanied by a definite stipulation regarding the independence and territorial integrity of China in respect of Manchuria. Because Treaty rights of Powers in Manchuria being only co-existing with the sovereignty of China over that Province, an eventual absorption of Manchuria by Russia would annul at once those rights and privileges acquired by the Powers in that region by virtue of Treaties with China.

"Therefore, the Japanese Government deemed it indispensable to obtain Russia's agreement to the maintenance of the territorial integrity of China in Manchuria. But, as regards the question of the establishment of settlements in Manchuria, the Japanese Government, although they could not waive for ever that right acquired by virtue of the Supplementary Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and China, went even so far as to declare, in the interest of a speedy and friendly conclusion of the negotiation, that they would not insist upon an immediate execution of that right regardless of the attitude of a third Power having the same right.

"With regard to Korea, the Japanese Government decided to adhere to their amendments, as there was absolutely no room for concession.

"On those lines they renewed on January 13th last their request to the Russian Government to reconsider the question, and have since fre-



quently urged them to send an early reply. But the Russian Government, so far from forwarding it, did not even indicate any date for it.

"The Japanese Government have throughout the negotiations been actuated by the principles of moderation and impartiality, and have demanded of the Russian Government nothing more than the recognition of a principle which has been repeatedly and voluntarily declared by Russia herself, while the Russian Government have persistently refused to accede thereto.

"While unduly delaying to hand their reply, whenever they had to make one, they have, on the other hand, eagerly augmented their Naval and Military preparations in the Far East. In fact, large Russian forces are already on the Korean frontier.

## THE RUSSIAN CASE.

The ports of the Liao-tung Peninsula are the only ice-free ports available as a terminus of the Siberian Railway in the Yellow Sea. The only alternative would have been a port in Korea, which would not have met with the Japanese approval. So far from the Russian lease of Port Arthur constituting a menace to the integrity of Korea, it is noteworthy that her occupation of the Liao-tung Peninsula was followed by the conclusion of the Nissi-Rosen treaty, limiting her influence in Korea and recognising the Japanese special commercial position there.

On September 8th, 1896, the Chinese Government entered into an arrangement with the Russo-Chinese Bank for the formation of the Eastern Chinese Railway Company, which was to devote itself to "the construction and working of a railway within the confines of China from one of the points on the western borders of the province of Heh-lung Kiang to one of the points on the eastern borders of the province of Kirin, and to the connection of this railway with those branches which the Imperial Russian Government will construct to the Chinese frontier from Trans-Baikalia and the Southern Ussuri lines."

These commercial concessions were conducted and obtained with every publicity, and in July, 1897, the articles of association of the new company were published. In November, 1898, the German Government occupied the port of Kiaochau and obtained a lease from the Chinese Government. This action on their part against the Chinese Empire called forth no demand from Japan. The Russian Government felt very strongly the necessity of securing some suitable ice-free winter quarters for their fleet, and obtained permission from Peking to use Port Arthur. The British Government used all its influence at Peking to obtain the opening of Port Arthur and Talienwan as treaty ports. This opened before

"The Japanese Government, animated by a sincere desire for peace, have been exercising the utmost degree of patience, but now they are reluctantly compelled by the action of Russia to give up all hopes of reconciliation, to break off the negotiations, and to take such independent action as may be necessary for defending Japan's rights and interests."

Japan has taken every precaution to secure the integrity of China and Korea being respected during the war, and subscribed to Mr. Hay's note on the neutrality of China. With Korea the Japanese Government has entered into a treaty of friendship, the terms of which make it very clear that Japan has no designs upon the independence of Korea.

the Russian Government the very serious possibility of being deprived of any ice-free harbour, the necessity of which to her had never been denied, and in March, 1898, the Russian Government obtained a formal lease of the two harbours on the same terms as Kiaochau, and received also permission to carry the Manchurian railway to Port Arthur.

The occupation of these two ports was accompanied by assurances on the part of the Russian Government that it had "no intention of infringing the rights and privileges guaranteed by existing treaties between China and foreign countries," and that no interference with Chinese sovereignty was contemplated.

Lord Salisbury, on March 18th, 1898, in a letter addressed to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, gave the following statement as to his views upon the Russian occupation of an ice-free port:—

The construction of railways, so long as the natural flow of trading along them is not obstructed or diverted by administrative regulations, must always be one of the most powerful means by which the ends desired by Her Majesty's Government may be obtained. It is with satisfaction, therefore, that they view the scheme of railway extension which is to traverse Manchuria from north to south, and ultimately to connect Talienwan with the general system of Russian railways. The ice-free port in the Far East has always seemed to Her Majesty's Government to be a legitimate object of Russian ambition and they have no objection to offer to its acquisition.

Lord Salisbury objected to the occupation of Port Arthur, as it was useless for commercial purposes, but of great military strength and strategic importance.

The Russian Government, however, maintained that Talienwan was worthless without Port Arthur, as Russia "must have a safe harbour for her fleet, which could not be at the

mercy of the elements at Vladivostok or dependent upon the goodwill of Japan."

The Russian Government undertook that Talienwan should be thrown open to foreign trade, but declined to alter the *status* of Port Arthur as "a closed and principally military port." Two commercial ports so close together would have been useless.

Japan, who now claims special rights because of her forced retrocession of the peninsula, made no protest, and so far from regarding the lease as a violation of China's integrity, assisted Great Britain to obtain from China a lease of Wei-hai-Wei, a port situated in China proper.

By a friendly arrangement with Great Britain, Russia obtained recognition of her special position with regard to railways in North China. Under this agreement Great Britain undertook "not to seek for her own account, or on behalf of British subjects or of others, any railway concessions to the north of the Great Wall of China, and not to obstruct, directly or indirectly, applications for railway concessions in that region supported by the Russian Government," and Russia entered into a reciprocal undertaking with regard to railway concessions in the basin of the Yang-tze Kiang.

Anxious to meet Japan in a friendly spirit, Russia entered into an agreement with that Power with regard to Korea, and offered to recognise her special commercial position in the country. She also at the same time took steps with Japan to ensure the integrity and independence of Korea under a mutual recognition of equal political rights. Russia pledged herself in the Nissi-Rosen Treaty of April 25th, 1898, "in view of the wide development taken by the commercial and industrial enterprises of Japan in Korea, and the large number of Japanese subjects residing in that country, not to hinder in any way the development of commercial and industrial relations between Japan and Korea."

In this Convention, however, she maintained her equal political rights with Japan in Korea, and it is these rights that she was prepared to give up in the recent negotiations, in the hope of by this means securing a peaceful settlement.

Her commercial concessions in Korea, however, are extensive. Russia considers that if she was prepared to waive her political rights in Korea, Japan should have been then prepared to abandon any political rights she might have claimed in Manchuria, where the Japanese interests are not very extensive.

Japan, however, did not meet Russia on the same plane of a desire for a frank and open understanding with regard to Korea, and although she signed the Nissi-Rosen Treaty, she immediately followed it by obtaining from the Korean

Government an agreement conceding to Japan preferential rights in respect of railway construction throughout Korean territory.

Following upon the lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan, the Eastern Chinese Railway Company at once took steps to forward the construction of the railway joining the Siberian line with Port Arthur. Every care was taken by the Russian Government to make it clear to the world that, however many rights China might have been willing to grant to the railway company, the Russian Government was determined that nothing should be done to interfere with Chinese arrangements already existing.

On December 30th, 1899, Count Muravieff wrote to the Russian Ambassador at Washington that as regards ports outside the leased territories, "the settlement of the question of Customs belongs to China herself, and the Imperial Government has no intention whatever of claiming any privileges for its own subjects to the exclusion of other foreigners." This, of course, was conditional to the utterance of similar declarations by others.

The middle of 1900 saw the outbreak of the Boxer disturbances in North China, and Manchuria was the scene of the most violent anti-foreign demonstrations. The railway laid by the Eastern Chinese Company at such enormous expense was largely destroyed, the lives of Russian subjects were lost, and it became imperative for the Russian Government to take the necessary measures to secure her interests. The Chinese attack upon Blagovestchensk was the final reason which decided the Russian Government that the occupation of Manchuria was necessary to secure peace, and Russian troops were despatched to the treaty port of Newchwang in response to a united request for protection from the foreign consuls. The Japanese consul joined only for the sake of unanimity, but acknowledged that the forces at his command were insufficient for the protection of the town, and the Russian troops were able to save the town from a determined attack by an army of Boxers. Owing to the flight of many of the Chinese officials, the Russians assumed the administration of the town, maintaining always their consul. Later, a joint board of Russian and Chinese officials carried on the administration.

The question of Newchwang is one upon which there is much difference of opinion, but it must not be forgotten that the Russians brought their forces to that town in the first instance in response to a definite request to defend the town against a Boxer attack. That they should have remained in occupation was due surely to the disturbed state of Manchuria, and to a necessity for being prepared for all eventualities during the

course of the negotiations with Japan. Russia has never ceased to recognise that Newchwang was specially placed with regard to her occupation. She had the receipts of the customs deposited in the Russo-Chinese Bank. Since she was responsible for the maintenance of order, she considered herself also responsible for the money collected, which formed part of the security given by China to the foreign bondholders. On April 30th Lord Cranborne stated in the House of Commons that the duties collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs at Newchwang are paid into the Russo-Chinese Bank to the credit of the Chinese Government, minus the monthly amount required for the support of the Customs Office.

The native customs were formerly administered by the Chinese taotai. This administration has been replaced by Russian, and it is reported that the receipts of the native customs are used for the improvement of the town and useful sanitary improvements, necessary against plague and cholera, &c. All the money expended in this way is accounted for. The only change introduced by the Russian authorities in the Customs House was the replacing of a Russian official who had resigned from the Customs service by another Russian.

The question of Newchwang would have settled itself in the very near future, as soon as Russia had reassured all the Powers having treaties with China that she had no intention of placing any obstacle in the way of the fulfilment of these treaties. That promise on the part of Russia guaranteed that Newchwang would have been restored to its old state.

The Russian Government gave an explanation to the Powers in September, 1900, of the reasons which had forced her to intervene in Manchuria. In this she stated that Russia had been induced to occupy Newchwang and march her troops into Manchurian territories by the hostile acts of the rebels and the Chinese soldiers. These were temporary measures, which were exclusively prompted by the necessity of warding off the aggressive acts of these disturbers of the peace, and could in no way be regarded as indicating independent plans, which were completely foreign to the policy of the Imperial Government. When lasting order had been established in Manchuria, the Russian Government would not fail to recall her troops from these territories of the neighbouring Empire, provided that the action of China or other Powers did not force her to adopt a different course.

The course of events and the necessity of arriving at some *modus vivendi* pending a settlement with China, rendered it advisable for the Russian authorities at Port Arthur to conclude a temporary arrangement with the local Governor of Mukden to remain in force until a regular con-

vention should be drawn up in Peking. This purely local arrangement having been grossly exaggerated, it was thought well by the Russian Government to state the true facts of the case. Count Lamsdorff, therefore, assured the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg that it was quite untrue that Russia had concluded, or was engaged in concluding, with China a convention or permanent arrangement which would give her new rights and a virtual protectorate in Southern Manchuria. No arrangement, he added, had been made in contemplation of any alteration in the former international *status* of that province, which would be restored to China, when all the temporary measures taken by the Russian military authorities would cease, and everything at Newchwang and elsewhere be replaced in its former position.

Manchuria, although occupied by the Russian troops whose first duty was the protection of the railway line, was not easily pacified. The brigands, always a source of disturbance under the Chinese administration, received added support from the Boxers and the disbanded Chinese troops. This notwithstanding, the Russian Government pledged herself to China to evacuate as soon as possible, and when there would be no fear of damage to her railway.

On April 8th, 1902, Russia signed a definite evacuation convention with China, whereby the whole of Manchuria was to be evacuated within eighteen months, subject always to definite and very necessary conditions. The most important of these conditions was that the evacuation should be carried out "unless the actions of China or other Powers are such as to threaten Russia's interests in that country."

The first steps in the observance of Russia's promise to China to evacuate Manchuria, showed the Russian Government so clearly that the resulting disturbances would be so enormously severe, that it was found necessary to delay the further evacuation until the country should be more settled. On April 29th, 1903, the Russian Government officially announced the withdrawal of her troops from the Shingking province, and Admiral Alexieff published a proclamation that foreigners must travel in the Mukden province without a passport. In April the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Peking discussed with the Chinese authorities measures for the safeguarding of Russian interests in Manchuria, so that the evacuation might proceed smoothly. These measures had for object only the ensuring of the preservation of order and tranquility, after the Russian troops had marched out of the Province. Russia had absolutely no intention of placing impediments in the way of foreign trade.

Much misapprehension having arisen with regard to these precautionary measures, the Russian ambassador in London was instructed to give to Lord Lansdowne the following statement, which was given to the House of Lords on May 1st :—

The discussions which are proceeding at Peking concern Manchuria alone, and have reference to certain guarantees which are indispensable for securing the most important Russian interests in the province after the withdrawal of the Russian troops. As for measures which might tend to exclude foreign Consuls or obstructing foreign commerce and the use of ports, such measures are far from entering into the intentions of the Imperial Government. They consider, on the contrary, that the development of foreign commerce is one of the main objects for which the Russian Government have undertaken the construction of the lines of railway in that part of the world.

On July 21st all the Governments interested in the opening of Manchurian ports received a note removing finally the misapprehension that Russia was anxious to oppose the opening. The unsettled state of Manchuria and the paucity of the country's trade convinced Russia that further open ports were not a vital necessity, but beyond that she never opposed in any way.

With regard to the settlement in the open ports of Manchuria, which Russia was reported to have objected to, it must be remembered that China herself has drawn a distinct line between the ports open by her own will and those opened from the pressure of foreign Powers. In the former she does not grant distinct concessions to foreign peoples; she only grants them the right of leasing land from Chinese. Recently the ports of Sinwantao and Peking were opened in this way. Thus Russia, in objecting to the question of settlement, was only following out the Chinese rule, and not instituting a new rule of her own. So far from Russia objecting to foreign Consuls being appointed to these ports, it was in her interest to have these officials. This is easily understood when it is remembered that Russia has not sufficient capital available for the development of Manchuria commercially, and that she regarded the introduction of foreign capital for this purpose as indispensable. Foreign capitalists do not, as a rule, invest their money in places where they cannot have a Consul as a national representative and as a source of information. Therefore, for Russia to have objected to the appointing of Consuls was for her to oppose a project which formed part of her Far Eastern policy. It is true that she did not consider the time propitious for the opening of additional ports in Manchuria, considering that the trade was not sufficiently large nor the country sufficiently settled. The idea that she, through her Minister in Peking, protested against the rati-

fication of the new commercial treaties, is not true.

In the original railway concession granted to Count Cassini by China, Russia was given sole right of building railways in Manchuria, and this right was confirmed to her by the agreement with Great Britain, by which the latter recognised that the privilege of building railways north of the Great Wall was essentially Russian.

The one point upon which the negotiations hinged with regard to Korea was the necessity felt by Russia that the Straits of Korea should not be turned into a fortified waterway dominated by Japanese guns. Russia's position, with her two defensive posts at Vladivostok and Port Arthur, separated by the Peninsula of Korea, rendered it impossible for her to permit any action by Japan which would close the water communications between these two ports.

With regard to the recent negotiations, the Russian Government published the following official *communiqué*:—

"Last year the Tokio Cabinet, on the pretext of establishing the balance of power and a more settled order of things on the shores of the Pacific, submitted to the Imperial Government a proposal for the revision of existing Treaties with Korea. Russia consented, and, in consequence of the establishment at that time of a Viceroyalty in the Far East, Admiral Alexieff was charged, by Imperial command, to draw up a project for a new understanding with Japan, with the co-operation of the Russian Minister at Tokio, who was entrusted with the negotiations with the Japanese Government.

"In spite of the fact that the exchange of views with the Tokio Cabinet on this subject took a friendly character, Japanese social circles and the local and Foreign Press attempted in every way to produce a warlike ferment among the Japanese, and to bring the Government into an armed conflict with Russia.

"Under the influence of such feeling the Tokio Cabinet began to put forward greater and greater demands in the negotiations, at the same time taking the most extensive measures to make the country ready for war. All these circumstances could, of course, not disturb Russia's equanimity, but they induced her also on her part to take due Military and Naval measures. Nevertheless, in order to preserve peace in the Far East, Russia, in so far as her incontestable rights and interests permitted, gave the necessary attention to the wishes manifested by the Tokio Cabinet, and declared herself ready, in virtue of the conditions of an understanding, to recognise Japan's privileged commercial and economic position in the Korean Peninsula, with the concession of the right to protect that position by armed force

in the event of disturbances occurring in that country.

"At the same time while rigorously observing the fundamental principle of her policy regarding Korea, whose independence and integrity was guaranteed by previous understandings with Japan and Treaties with other Powers, Russia insisted:—

"1. On the mutual and unconditional guarantee of this fundamental principle.

"2. On the understanding to use no part of Korea for strategic purposes, as authorisation of such action on the part of any Foreign Power would be directly opposed to the principle of the independence of Korea.

"3. On the preservation of full freedom of navigation through the Straits of Korea.

"The project, elaborated in such a sense, did not satisfy the Japanese Government, which, in its last proposals, not only declined to accept the conditions which were to constitute a guarantee of the independence of Korea, but also began at the same time to insist on provisions affecting the question of Manchuria being incorporated in the said project. Such demands on the part of Japan were naturally inadmissible. The question of Russia's position in Manchuria concerns in the first place China herself, and then all the Powers having commercial interests in China. The Imperial Government therefore saw absolutely no reason to incorporate in a special Treaty with Japan regarding Korean affairs any provisions concerning territory occupied by Russian troops.

"The Imperial Government, however, does not refuse, so long as the occupation of Manchuria lasts, to recognise both the sovereignty of the Bogdo Khan, Emperor of China, in Manchuria and the privileges acquired there by the Powers through Treaties with China. A declaration to this effect has already been made to the Foreign Cabinets.

"In view of this the Imperial Government, in charging its representative at Tokio to present its Reply to the last proposals of Japan was justified in expecting that the Tokio Cabinet would take into account the importance of the considerations set forth above, and would appreciate the wish manifested by Russia to come to a peaceful understanding with Japan. Instead of this, the Japanese Government, without even awaiting this Reply, decided to break off negotiations, and to suspend Diplomatic intercourse with Russia. The Imperial Government, while laying upon Japan the full responsibility for any consequences of such a course of action, will await the development of events, and the moment it becomes necessary will take the most decisive measures for the protection of its rights and interests in the Far East."

*We have received from an authoritative Russian source the following account of the recent negotiations between Russia and Japan:—*

"The negotiations began in August last, and after an exchange of views, which extended to the beginning of this year, the Russian Government, while agreeing with Japan as to the independence and integrity of Korea, was ready, in its desire to arrive at a peaceful solution of the negotiations, to recognise the special interests of Japan in that country. The Russian Government was also prepared to waive the equal rights with Japan which her former conventions with that power had recognised (the Rosen-Nissi Convention, April, 1898), and to abandon in favour of Japan all political action in Korea. The only reserve made by Russia was to the effect that Japan should erect no fortifications in the peninsula. It will thus be seen that henceforth the political influence of Japan in Korea would have been unchallenged.

"As to the Japanese demands in Manchuria, their only practical meaning could be the evacuation of that province by Russia. It is clear that Russia, who always held that Japan had no special rights in Manchuria, as distinct from those of other Powers, could not enter into discussion with Japan on this question. As to the commercial rights and privileges acquired by Japan and other Powers in virtue of their treaties with China, Russia would place no obstacle in the way of the fulfilment of the treaties. At the same time, in order to give a character of stability to the arrangement which Russia hoped to conclude with Japan, and to avoid the possibility of renewed friction in the future, she asked Japan for a declaration that Manchuria would be outside the sphere of her political interests.

"From the foregoing it is evident that, in her sincere wish for peace, Russia was willing to meet the Japanese demands in a most conciliatory spirit. She was therefore justified in believing that Japan, having full satisfaction as to her ambitions in Korea, and secure as to her commercial interests in Manchuria, would join with Russia in establishing a condition of things which would have ensured a lasting peace in the Far East.

"As to the delays which Russia is accused of having purposely caused in the course of the negotiations, these were unavoidable, and are fully accounted for by the complicated nature of the case, and also by the necessity of consulting, on many difficult points, the Viceroy and other officials in the Far East. The suggestion that Russia retarded her answers to the various Japanese notes in order to push her military preparations, is not borne out by the facts."

# THE PROGRESS OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

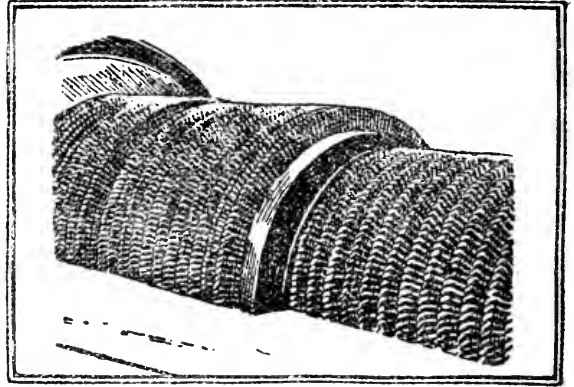
## TURBINE CUNARDERS.

In view of the decision come to by the Cunard Company to fit their new vessels with turbine engines, the following details from the pen of H. Wheatley Ridsdale, and pictures of their working are of interest:—

Briefly described, a Parsons steam turbine is akin to a windmill, the wind being replaced by steam, and the four arms of the mill by thousands of tiny arms, the smallest no larger than a man's tooth, and the biggest no bigger than a stick of sealing-wax. But all are inclined in the direction of the steam. Imagine row after row, forty or fifty or more, of these tiny teeth, arms, sails, vanes, blades, disposed on the outside of a drum, as shown in our sketch of a Parsons turbine with the cover removed. Between them are other rows of blades set at an opposite angle to those revolving, and marked "fixed blades." These latter are fixed to the inside of the cylindrical jacket which surrounds the whole machine. They project inwardly in rows between the moving ones, and just miss touching the revolving drum with their inner ends. In the same manner the projecting moving blades just miss touching the outer case with their outer ends. Nothing, in fact, does touch anything else in a turbine, with the exception of the main shaft in its bearings. There is no friction, and therefore power is saved, there being no wear and tear.

It is easy from this to see how the engine works. The rush of steam, on entering the turbine, strikes the first row of stationary blades attached to the case, and is directed diagonally on to the first row of blades attached to the revolving drum, which accordingly revolves. After passing the first row of moving blades, the steam is again restored to the path of rectitude in the process of passing through the ensuing row of

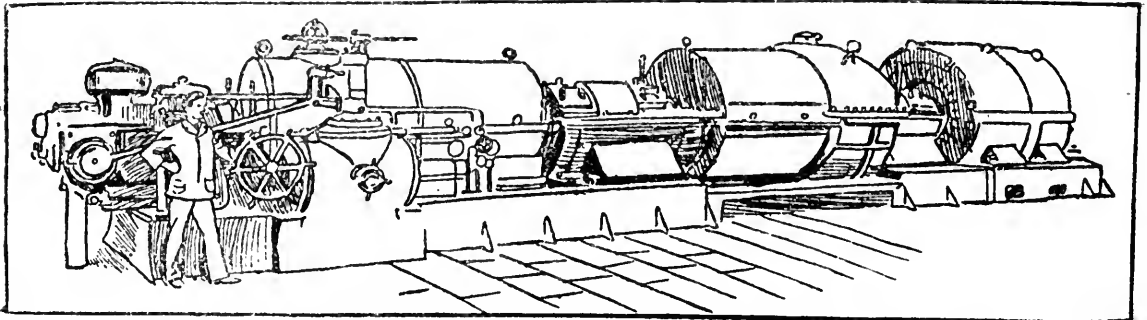
stationary blades, whence it issues on to the second row of driving blades; and so, till, after driving row after row of blades, it reaches the condenser with every ounce of work stored up in it by the boiler utilised.



Turbine with the cover removed.

Briefly, for land engines, the turbine beats the old reciprocating engines on the following points: cheapness of first cost, small weight and facility of transport, economy of space occupied, economy of steam and fuel, economy of oil; less attention, wear and tear, repairs and depreciation; preservation of efficiency during an indefinitely long life, total absence of vibration.

Besides the Cunarders there are numerous boats being fitted with turbines for the Anglo-French traffic across the English Channel, and two large passenger-cargo Allan Line Atlantic steamers. The Admiralty has a turbine destroyer, the *Eden*, now undergoing trials, and a cruiser of 10,000 horse-power, the *Amethyst*, receiving her engines. Germany has a 10,000 horse-



The Largest Land Turbine ever Constructed.



power cruiser, *Ersatz Merkur* on the stocks, and a 7000 horse-power destroyer. France is content with a first-class torpedo boat, now nearly ready to launch. Turbines find their way into all the largest, fastest and most powerful vessels. The older types of engines will be reserved for powers too small for the suitable application of turbines, or for tramp steamers, where the propellers turn too slowly to suit the new motor.

### THE ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS.

Every day brings the era of electricity nearer, and while familiarity with the electrically-propelled trains increases, it is remarkable how little is known of the methods employed in harnessing the current to the service of man. The following account from a leading authority is of value:—

The system on which the hopes of all far-seeing electrical engineers are set is the single-phase alternating current, which possesses all the advantages of the direct current as to motor, with none of its drawbacks as to transmission. The expensive sub-stations are dispensed with; only one wire fixed overhead is required, from which the current is collected by means of a bow that cannot slip off the conductor, and enables points and crossings to be negotiated without any trouble. With this system the source of energy, or live rail, is placed out of reach of men working on the line, and is altogether much safer than the direct current apparatus would be for main lines.

The single-phase system has always been the ideal of the electrical engineer, on account of its simplicity. The Westinghouse Company has been experimenting with it for ten years, and has brought it to a state of practical perfection. The announcement that the British Westinghouse Company is prepared to instal this system, wherever required, enables us to look forward to a momentous revolution in electric traction at no distant date.

One of the good points of the single-phase system is that the motors are very similar in construction to the direct current series motor, and possess all its best features.

Starting a heavy train and bringing it up to schedule speed in a few seconds makes extra demands on the current supply. Every time a direct current train is started, the voltage has to be cut down by means of resistances, and a certain amount of energy is frittered away in heat. Starting presents no difficulty to the single-phase motor, and the heaviest train is set in motion easily and without the large waste of energy which takes place under the same conditions with the direct current motor. This saving of energy would amount by itself to quite a respectable figure at the end of the year.

In place of a control by resistance, known as rheostatic, the single-phase system obtains different speeds by varying the voltage by means of regulable transformers carried on the cars. These replace the massive, intricate, and costly direct current controller, which is looked upon as a necessary evil, even by its best friends.

### THE USE OF ELECTRIC POWER IN COLLIERIES.

In the *World's Work* Mr. Hodgkin writes:— Considerable attention has been attracted lately to the question of the use of electric power in collieries and mines in this country, owing to the appointment of a Departmental Committee to consider the drafting of rules to regulate its adoption. This Committee has now issued its Report, and it is not too much to say that it has been drawn up with singular fairness to all parties concerned. That this has not been an easy task will be readily appreciated when it is understood that the interests to be reconciled include the colliery and mine-owners, the miners themselves, the various manufacturers and suppliers of electrical plant and machinery, and the representatives of a cautious Government anxious to take every possible care of the lives of those employed in what is usually considered a dangerous occupation.

The miner, of course, cannot be done without, whatever advances electrical power may make, but there are many operations performed by hand in a colliery which may with advantage be turned over to a machine where suitable motive power exists. The most successful applications of electricity in collieries in this country up to the present have been for pumping and for underground haulage, and electricity is also usefully employed underground for coal-cutting—that is, for undercutting the seam of coal—especially where this is only narrow.

The coal-cutting machine is a very ingenious piece of mechanism, and is automatically drawn along the face of the coal at such speed as may be suitable to the size of the disc and the quality of the material in which it is working. A usual distance to be cut is sixty yards along the face in a "shift" of eight hours, the disc undercutting in the coal to a depth of four or five feet. There are many cases in this country where seams of two feet and less are being worked by means of electric coal-cutters, which it would not pay to touch if manual labour only were available, so that such coal would probably be lost were it not for this improved means of getting it.

A further advance in the application of electricity has been made on the Continent, where the main winding-gear at the pit-head for drawing the coal up the shaft is worked electrically. It is, at present, open to question whether this method of mining is more economical than that hitherto in use, but the fact that it has been tried goes to show the extraordinary adaptability of electricity to every form of work.

### A ROTARY HOUSE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

In *Cassell's Magazine* there is given a description of an interesting experiment in house building. This experiment is based upon the necessity of the sun to the human constitution, and is calculated to be of extreme value to those threatened with consumption:—

In the South of France may be seen an interesting little structure which has earned the title of the "Villa Tournesol," from the fact that the dwelling is always turned towards the sun. It was erected by a well-known French architect, M. Eugene Petit, on the advice of Dr. Pellegrin, who contends that houses on this plan are ideal residences for those with weak chests or affected lungs. The house is square in shape, and the weight is carefully distributed. It is built upon a steel turntable, which can be revolved by a slight effort. The dwelling is built of stone, brick, and iron, and is in every sense a well-finished building. Running through the centre of the structure to the foundation is an upright rod, with a crossbar forming two handles like the bars of a capstan. By means of this arrangement two men can turn the table and the house at the same time. There are holes in the platform for the passage of water and sewer pipes, electric wires, etc. Another interesting fact is the entire absence of windows at the sides or back of the house, so that there can be no draughts. All the windows are set back, so that the occupant can sit outside, in the open air and sunshine, without feeling any draughts. "A house of this description," says Dr. Pellegrin, "situated in a

healthy, sunny climate, is the best possible way of curing consumption and similar diseases."

### THE LARGEST POWER STATION IN THE WORLD.

In *Page's Magazine* Mr. H. C. Fyfe gives an account of the new generating station in Chelsea, which, besides being the largest power station in the world, will have a most important bearing upon the development of electric traction in London.

This immense power house will furnish current for the working of the Metropolitan District Railway and the three "Tubes" now under construction, and controlled by the "Underground Electric Railways Company of London, Limited," viz.:—

- (1) Baker Street and Waterloo.
- (2) Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead.
- (3) Great Northern, Piccadilly, and Brompton.

The total length of these lines is over sixty-three miles, the District Railway accounting for about forty. The work of laying the two conductor rails over the District system is now being rapidly pushed forward.

The Lots Road generating station is noteworthy for three reasons:—

- (1) It will be the first great power house to employ steam turbines exclusively.
- (2) It will be the largest electric traction station in the world.
- (3) It will contain the largest steam turbines ever built.

### AN EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED.

Miss Lily Butler, who writes in the *Girl's Realm*, is to be congratulated upon having been the means of introducing so charming a personality as M. Pol, the bird charmer of Paris, to English readers:—

He himself is a curious character, clever and quick-witted, brimming over with the bright and amusing repartees of his countrymen. M. Pol for many years worked in one of the Paris ministerial offices, and it was in passing to and from his work through the Tuileries Gardens that he first noticed the birds, nearly fifteen years ago. One morning he brought a small roll and threw the crumbs on the ground. The Parisian sparrow, like his prototype the French "gamin" or street boy, is not shy, and M. Pol was interested and amused to see the little things flutter at his feet and peck vigorously at the bread he had given them. He gradually got into the way of stopping morning and evening to distribute crumbs to the birds. Very soon they became his one absorbing interest. He began to study their ways and life. Not content with being their friend and benefactor in a general way, he soon grew to know many of them individually, giving them special names that accorded with some trait in their character or some peculiar mark in their plumage. He mentioned to me as one of the most

striking features of their intelligence that these birds remember a name given to them one day and answer to it the next.

This extraordinary man is now in such perfect sympathy with his birds that they obey his slightest wish when given by word of mouth or by a mere sign or wave of the hand.

### THE APPEAL OF THE DYING BIRDS.

No matter what be the weather—hail, snow, or rain—M. Pol never fails to come and feed his little friends; it is more by his unerring punctuality than anything else that he has won their faith and love.

"I have no enemies," says M. Pol, "but if I had I should only have to teach some of my birds to go and tear out the eyes of those who had wronged me."

He tells me how often, on a winter's evening, the old and ailing birds, feeling they are about to die, come and lie at his feet; he understands their mute appeal, and takes them back to his own home to die, stretched in the hollow of his hand.

A sketch of twentieth century hostesses in the *Woman at Home*, by "Ignota," opens with the remark that so far as regards British hostesses the new century has opened very brilliantly. A number of portraits of the ladies noted for their hospitality are reproduced, among which that of Lady Cromer is perhaps the most striking representation of Imperial will.

## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

### THE WAR.

"Calchas" contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* one of his brilliantly illuminative articles upon the situation in the Far East:—

Once again, as in the days of the Crusades and the Ottoman advance, an Asiatic people shows its ability to fight on level terms with the white peoples. The difference is that the action of Japan, as all the recent diplomatic statements on both sides have proved, is defensive in essence. She wages a national struggle for national existence. She strikes for her place in the sun. She struggles to prevent the closing of the future against her. She fights for full freedom to develop in her own part of the world. Her struggle is in every sense heroic—no less inspiring, perhaps, no less significant, than that of Greece against Persia. It cannot now be altogether unsuccessful. It may easily be triumphant to an extent that no detached observer before the outbreak of the war thought possible. The immediate probability, at least, is that the fall of Port Arthur is about to become the most startling episode in the relations of East and West since the fall of Constantinople.

No white Power in the world could have conducted Japan's diplomacy as consummately as she has been able to manage it for herself. No assistance from any white nation could have improved, up to the present moment, upon her fighting arrangements. The new Great Power is a real Great Power. If an unexpected ability on the part of the Japanese and Chinese to defend themselves against the white peril, means a yellow peril, that is probably about to appear. It is enough to recognise that the East, for the first time since the Middle Ages, has once again secured equality of weapons and equality in the use of weapons.

### THE SOUTH AFRICAN PARALLEL.

Russia has made more serious mistakes than ours were at the beginning of the Boer war, and has made them in the face of a far more competent and powerful enemy. For the next few months she will fight against sea-power, not with it, and against superior military force, not, as in our case, against a hopelessly outnumbered foe, deriving all his strength from a temporary advantage of position.

As to Russia's ability to make a supreme national effort to retrieve her defeats, "Calchas" says:—

Autocracy, prolonged into the twentieth century, has become a corroding influence. It is rotting its own foundations, and nothing seems plainer than that the Russia of to-day is a far more inert and ineffective organism than the Russia of 1877. It is not impelled by anything like the same energy; it is not inspired by the same faith; it is not buoyed up by the same unquestioning hope.

Which seems to answer, in part, at least, the following question:—

In no circumstances can Russia hope within any future near enough to concern the present generation to sweep the Japanese from the mainland. Korea is gone, as the sea is gone. Both these, in all probability, are permanently lost. Southern Manchuria, with the Liao-tung Peninsula, will evidently be the next to go. Whether these also will be permanently or only temporarily forfeited is the life and death issue for Russia in the Far East. In other words, if the Tsardom does not possess the power to defeat its adversary utterly, does it possess the power, by a bloody and obstinate resistance, to force Japan to a compromise?

### WHAT IS LIKELY TO HAPPEN.

"Calchas" outlines the probable course of events as follows:—

Russia will not recognise defeat, she will make no formal surrender of her ground, and she will retire upon Harbin only in order to prolong the war, and to renew the struggle with immensely improved preparations. But the moment of her retreat will be the moment chosen for Germany's interference upon some plausible pretext relating to the integrity of China and the peace of the world. France, on her side, is just as eager to support Russia by diplomacy as she would be reluctant to assist her ally by arms, even if the British naval position did not make effective resistance impossible. Unless there were a complete preliminary understanding between Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg, any attempt at diplomatic interference would be hopeless. On the other hand, unless the Republic supported the attempt to recover for Russia, by a diplomatic coalition, something of what she had lost in the field, there would be an end for all serious purposes of the Dual Alliance. Germany would supplant the Republic in the good graces of the Tsar, and while possessing an ascendancy over Russia she has never had before, would become invulnerable by France. The latter would again lose much of the singular authority in Europe she has possessed during recent years. Above all, the final defeat of Russia would mean the bankruptcy of Russia, and the bankruptcy of Russia would send over France a wave of madness. It is clear that the first attempt at diplomatic intervention is likely to be made by France and Germany in concert, acting upon a common understanding with St. Petersburg as to the proposals to be put forward as a basis for peace.

### WHAT JAPAN WILL DEMAND.

The writer foresees a new Congress of Berlin, this time held at Washington or Paris, for the re-arrangement of the map in the Far East. At this Congress the following would be, in his opinion, the minimum of the propositions that would be made by the Mikado's Government as the result of success in the war would involve:—

- (1) A free hand in Korea;
- (2) the transfer of Port Arthur to Japan;
- (3) a purely commercial use by Russia of the Manchuria railways, with the right to police the track, and with a neutral terminus at Talienwan;
- (4) the equivalent right of Japan to extend the Korean railways across southern Manchuria to Talienwan and Newchwang, and to garrison the line as Russia garrisons her line.

He appeals to Great Britain to discover what Japan's desires are in this war:—

It is vital that England and Japan should arrive at a complete understanding with each other as to the concrete objects which our ally looks to achieve in Manchuria, and that they should know the extent to which they may expect to rely upon American diplomatic support.

#### "WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE?"

Dr. Dillon, in the *Contemporary Review*, exonerates everybody save Admiral Alexieff, who, he says, could not bring himself to believe that Japan would ever fight, and who therefore only attempted to make as few concessions as possible. Of the Viceroy's capability to conduct negotiations with Japan, Dr. Dillon does not seem to hold a high opinion. "One might as well," he says, "set a blacksmith who is honest and industrious to repair a lady's watch." The Admiral adopted the Eastern method of bargaining, and asked for more than he considered vital, so that he could sacrifice some points if necessary.

The Japanese, on the other hand, made certain proposals at the outset which they plainly and emphatically stated represented the least they could ask for or accept, having regard to the vital interests of their empire. And they meant what they said. Their system of doing business was that of asking a fixed price and refusing to haggle. Therefore they were not in a position to knock off anything. Consequently the game of diplomacy played between the Russian Viceroy and the Japanese Government consisted in the presentation by Admiral Alexieff of counter-proposals, the return by Baron Komura of Japan's original demands with not a jot abated, the presentation by the Tsar's representative of a set of suggestions less exorbitant, and the reiteration by the Japs of the terms which they had submitted at the beginning: a game of diplomatic shuttlecock.

#### THE TSAR'S LOVE OF PEACE.

Dr. Dillon praises the Japanese for their patience and the trouble which they took to secure peace; but—

The main object of the negotiations was to come to an agreement respecting Manchuria, yet after five months' parleying the Viceroy of the Far East struck that essential question out!

The great central fact then which, owing to the confidence reposed in Admiral Alexieff, remained hidden from all Russia was Japan's determination to obtain the settlement of the minimum of her claims

by force if not by diplomacy. Had that resolve been understood and realised at any period of the negotiations, it is not merely probable but practically certain that the Tsar would have fulfilled the promise to respect China's integrity—a promise which has not yet been formally cancelled—rather than plunge two peace-loving peoples into a sanguinary war. For what it really comes to, if we accept the deliberate and repeated assurances made by the Tsar's representatives, is this: He ardently desired peace; he was honestly resolved to uphold the integrity of China against all covetous nations, in the name of justice and morality. And when it was pointed out to him that it was quite as incompatible with justice and morality, and, indeed, with the inviolability of China, for Russia to annex Manchuria as for Germany to seize Kia Tschau, and that no nation can efficaciously preach peace which despoils its neighbours wantonly and systematically, his Majesty empowered his Ambassadors to undertake that Manchuria would be evacuated. Even a date was fixed for the evacuation, and Russia's friends throughout the world, myself among the rest, admired her moderation and her love of peace. The Ministers, too, who made that promise were sincere.

But why should Alexieff, who was no diplomatist and unaccustomed to international usages, be bound by these promises? And so there is war.

#### ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF'S PLAN.

Dr. Dillon outlines a scheme which he attributes to the Russian Viceroy:—

Briefly put, it was to concentrate on the Korean frontier and in Manchuria such an overwhelming land force as would render all armed resistance on the part of Japan tantamount to national suicide. At the same time the expense involved in this displacement of vast bodies of troops would have created a new and indeed unanswerable title to the permanent annexation of Manchuria as well as to a commanding voice in the affairs of Corea. Then Japan, England, the United States and China, might indulge in paper protests to their hearts' content, but Russia would remain as the *beata possidens*, and no Power would run the risk of an attempt to drive her out by force. The navies of all those States might then, if they chose, unite in the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. They might annihilate Russia's squadron, but against three-quarters of a million soldiers they could effect absolutely nothing. The Manchurian, Korean, and indeed the Far Eastern Question in all its manifold aspects, would have received a permanent, a peaceful, and a Russian solution. It was in truth a clever project, as is that of a chess-player who sees his way clearly to checkmate his adversary in seven moves, but fails to note that he himself will be checkmated in the fifth.

Dr. Dillon deals with the upshot of the war in which he cannot see any chance of Russia gaining anything, neither would she lose anything that she has ever formally laid claim to. He touches upon the danger of the shaking of Russian financial credit and the possible results. He concludes his article:—

All sincere lovers of peace must deeply regret that during one of the most critical periods of her history Russia's interests were not served by a great statesman like Witte, a clever soldier like Kuropatkin, or even a modest diplomatist like Count Lamsdorff, any one of whom could and would have steered the ship of State clear of the dangers of war.

#### WHAT ENGLAND AND AMERICA HAVE DONE.

Mr. Alfred Stead, in the *Fortnightly*, reviews the war in the Far East from an entirely Japanese point of view. He explains the conduct of Great Britain and the United States in pledging themselves to China to see that Manchuria is restored to her by pointing out that in return Great Britain received the right of settling her differences with China's tributary State, Thibet, a permission which enabled her to roll back the Russian peril on the Indian north-west frontier; and the United States received the commercial treaty previously refused at Russia's instance, which opens Manchuria's ports to American trade.

The action of these two Powers has, however, this consequence, that they can never allow any other issue to the war save the restoration of Manchuria to China's sovereignty. For, he says, the best-informed authorities lean to the opinion that Manchuria is covered by Secretary Hay's note as part of the China whose neutrality is ultimately guaranteed. For Russia, he says, the note closes the last chance of any definite result accruing to her from even the most successful war. All the Powers save Russia adhere to Mr. Hay's note.

#### THE SENTIMENT OF THE POWERS.

The writer records that sentiment in China and America, as in England, is in favour of Japan. France, he says, regards with horror the prospect of being dragged into war and of losing her new friendship with England. The French Government informed Russia that in no event could she go to war and count on the support of France:—

Russia gave France the same intimations with regard to the Fashoda question, but with greater results. Her advice disregarded, France considers herself free of any obligation to help Russia in the present struggle. The demonstration of the helplessness of Russia's fleet before the Japanese warships, built on British designs, and in British yards, has also not been without its effect.

France has lent Russia enormous sums of money, and will not risk more. The general tendency in Germany is, the writer says, in favour of Japan. Both Austria and Italy hope to gain from the Balkan turmoil, owing to Russia's hands being tied in the Far East. The grouping of the Powers may be regarded as favourable to Japan, and signals a brilliant victory for Japan's diplomacy.

#### A FORECAST.

The writer's estimate of Japan's military prospects are similarly favourable. Out of 160,000 men which the Russians have east of Lake Baikal, 50,000 are locked up at Port Arthur and Vladivostock; 50,000 more will be needed to protect the railway, leaving only 60,000 men available for the Yalu. The Japanese count on landing in North Korea at least 125,000 men. Japan does not seek Manchuria for herself, only for China, and to this end has secured the adhesion of the Powers. "In Tokio it is declared that the opening of the campaign has caused greater surprise than did the weakness of China in the Chino-Japan War." On the single line of the Siberian and Manchurian Railways the average pace of a through goods train is only seventy-two miles a day, and of a military train carrying soldiers less than two hundred miles a day.

#### DUTIES OF NEUTRALS.

Sir John Macdonell, C.B., writes in the *Nineteenth Century* on "Some Duties of Neutrals." He says:—

A Russian vessel of war arriving at Malta from Kronstadt might demand coal to take her home, but she would properly be refused coal sufficient to take her to Port Arthur. Of course, this restriction might be evaded by coaling repeatedly first at the port of one State and then at that of another. But a neutral State which winked at such evasions of a tolerably well-recognised rule would justly be held blamable by any international Court.

"Would it have been permissible for the Japanese Admiral to enter Chemulpo Harbour and attack the Russian vessels 'Variag' and 'Koriets' had they refused to come out?" Certainly not.

Food-stuffs are not really contraband of war unless actually destined for the enemy's military or naval forces.

#### WHAT IS CONTRABAND OF WAR?

In the *Magazine of Commerce* is given some information on this most difficult subject.

Contraband goods are divided into three classes. Of these, the first consists of articles manufactured and primarily and ordinarily used for military purposes in time of war; the second, of articles which may be and are used for purposes of war and peace, according to circumstances; and the third, of articles exclusively used for peaceful purposes. Merchandise of the first class destined to a belligerent country or place occupied by the army and navy of a belligerent is always contraband; merchandise of the second class is contraband only when actually destined to the military or naval use of a belligerent; while merchandise of the third class is not contraband at all, though liable to seizure and condemnation for violation of blockade or siege.

### THE YELLOW PERIL.

Writers and thinkers in England and the Continent have quickly realised the real danger to the rest of the world which Japanese ascendancy in the Far East would mean. The countries of the world to the people who live in them is all right in theory and perfectly just, but Asiatic predominance over nearly half of the world is rather startling. It is looked upon as a very grave danger by Europeans, and Australia is much nearer the home of the yellow races than is Europe.

The results of Japanese success over Russia are dealt with in gloomy view by Mr. Henry Norman in the *World's Work*:—

The triumph of Japan over Russia would mark the beginning of a new era in world-affairs. For the first time in modern history an Asiatic race would have conquered a Western Christian race—and the victory would be all the more remarkable in that it had chiefly occurred on the sea, the great field of Western power. The prestige of the West as against the East would be broken. There is not an Oriental nation that would not feel that a new era had dawned—that the injustice and oppression of ages was about to be destroyed at last. In Asia all native eyes would turn to Japan, Japan's eyes would turn first to China, and with the enormous prestige that the defeat of Russia would have given her she would mould China to her will. A Chinese civil service, a reformed Chinese government and law and education and finance would grow under her fostering care and her wise guidance—all excellent. Then would grow, too, first a Chinese army, and then a Chinese navy—still under Japanese control. The Western Powers would be growing uneasy by this time, and would be protesting and inquiring. But it would not be an inviting task to coerce Japan into ceasing to educate China.

Then would be the end of Western domination in the Far East. Europe would be there on sufferance. Some may think that this would be just: the countries of the world to the people who live in them. Against this must be set the question whether the restriction of Asiatic predominance over half the world would make for the higher development of the human race.

#### COULD ENGLAND HAVE PREVENTED WAR?

Mr. Norman outlines a policy whereby, in his opinion, peace might have been maintained:—

If England and the United States had decided that this was the only settlement that could be tolerated, they might have conveyed their views in identical communications to the two would-be belligerents. To Japan they would have said, "Manchuria is not your affair; it is ours and the world's; we mean that it shall remain part of China, in the sphere of influence of Russia, not a military and naval menace to you or China or anybody, and with equality to trade for all. We have informed Russia that we desire to see Korea remain independent within your sphere of influence, on the same conditions. If there is war, we shall consent neither to a settlement which turns Russia out of Manchuria nor you out of Korea."

To Russia the same communication, *mutatis mutandis*, would have been made. Then there would have been no war.

#### IF CHINA WAKED UP!

Dr. Pentecost, who has just returned from a long tour in China, Japan and Korea, is quoted in the *Sunday Magazine* as stating that China is the theatre of the new-world movement:—

At present it was a great slumbering, dormant nation of four hundred millions of people, a nation asleep, a nation that was beginning to hear the rumbling of the great movements of the twentieth century. We did not wish China to wake up too soon, because if China should wake up suddenly as Japan awakened up, and should begin to feel her power and to exercise it, it would no longer be a question of what we Westerners were going to do with China, but of what China was going to do with us.

If Japan were beaten, the question would be the type of civilisation which Asia was to take on: Anglo-Saxon or Slav. "There were only two possible types of civilisation. German, French and Italian ideals did not count in this struggle for race supremacy." He in turn quotes Sir Robert Hart to the effect that the only hope for China was the rapid, if not miraculous, spread of Christianity.

#### PANMONGOLISM—RUSSIAN OR JAPANESE.

M. Ular, writing in *La Revue* for February 15th on Japanese "Panmongolism," raises a cry of alarm, not so much over the Yellow peril, as over what he considers to be the Japanese peril. He himself confesses, however, that Russia equally with Japan is working to secure control over the Panmongolian movement. He says:—

At this moment a fundamental transformation is at work for Chinese expansion. The Yellow peril is becoming organised; instead of a natural phenomenon it is becoming a political lever; instead of a simple matter of observation, a doctrine. The Yellow peril, once organised, will be Panmongolism. . . . Japan on one side and Russia on the other are working with all their strength to develop, organise, and above all to get possession of Panmongolism. . . . The Russian Panmongol party, under the able direction of Prince Ouchtomsky, and the corresponding Japanese party, not less ably directed by Prince Konoye, recently dead, are now wrestling for the privilege of organising the still inert and easily moulded mass of Chinese energy.

What Japan is doing is all the better done because it is done so quietly.

When Japan first gained the privileges, with regard to China, of the European Powers, she was quick to perceive that all European methods of gaining power over China had been, and would continue to be, failures. At Tokio, so says M. Ular, all the Chinese reformers (expelled by the



*coup d'état* of 1898) and the Japanese Chinophiles put their heads together, and for a whole year studied, in all its aspects, the question of acquiring the preponderating influence in China. One of the results of this was the establishment of the T'ung-wen-houi, the centre of Panmongolism, a powerful organisation presided over by Prince Konoye, whose object was simply to interpenetrate China, as fast and as surely as possible, by Japanese ideas and Japanese civilisation. M. Ular would seem to confound Japanese commercial enterprise in China with sinister political aims, since he gives as examples of this latter the following facts:—China is now full of Japanese merchants—130 in Tien-Tsin, 400 in Peking, and hundreds in other centres, the significance of which can only be understood by those who know the power of the great Chinese co-operative associations, into which the Japanese are gradually getting themselves admitted as members.

#### A JAPANESE PREFECT OF PEKING.

When the allies occupied Peking was another opportunity for the Japanese. The Japanese contingent was infinitely the best managed of all; it committed no useless cruelties, took no bribes, and protected ordinary peaceable citizens against violence. After the Court returned to Peking the Chinese Government was so much struck with the superiority of the Japanese administration that it entrusted the Japanese functionaries with the reorganisation and police administration of the capital. Peking is therefore under a Japanese prefect.

For the T'ung-wen-houi, for Panmongolism, for everyone who knows what he is about in the East, the basis of all action in China, whether commercial, political, military or social, is public education.

To describe the educational action of the T'ung-wen-houi is to pronounce a lengthy indictment of the ignorance, negligence, and criminal inaction of those Europeans who have not only the greatest interest in opposing, but also the utmost possibilities of opposing with success, the organisation by Japan of the Yellow peril—that is, England and France.

#### EUROPE'S FAILURE, JAPAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

The missionaries, says M. Ular, have helped in the Japanisation of China. Every fault of these emissaries of European civilisation was a weapon in the hand of Japan, who did not fail to avail herself of it. And who shall blame her? In 1898 an edict was published from Peking enjoining that missionaries should never be employed in public schools, but only Japanese teachers, "since among Westerners there is no interest in the development and diffusion of civilisation." Truly Europe's failure has been Japan's opportunity.

If Japanese Panmongolism could develop freely along the lines which it has adopted with such success, we should doubtless witness, within a generation or two, the formation of a formidable Yellow Block, the existence of which would entail a racial struggle alike merciless and fatal for Europe. But there are three dangers of varying kinds which will fetter and perhaps destroy this gigantic movement. First of all, there is Russian Panmongolism, which attempts to gain possession of China for the same purposes as Japan, but by other methods. Secondly, there is the economic development of China herself, who, once awakened, would swallow up the Japanese and Russian Panmongolisers altogether. Finally, there is the political spirit which is uppermost in Japanese Panmongolism.

#### THE JAPANISATION OF CHINA.

The *Young Man* for March contains an interesting interview with Mr. George Lynch, the War Correspondent, who is made to say:—

"I believe that the ideal of Japan, shadowy and indistinct at present, perhaps, is to put herself at the head of an awakened and modernised China, and form a great Asiatic confederacy, which shall be paramount in that continent. What will be the effect on the rest of the world if her policy succeeds, and all these hundreds of millions of the yellow race bring themselves into line with the most advanced modern civilisation, can only be surmised; they might dominate the world."

"What signs of the Japanisation of China did you specially notice?"

"During the last three years the number of Chinamen going to be educated in Japanese colleges has increased in a remarkable manner; and great numbers of these, men of high birth, are pursuing their studies in the military academies, although there has always been a deep-rooted idea in China that the profession of arms was unworthy a gentleman. Then a great volume of trade is growing up between the two countries, and a Japanese-Chinese Bank is being projected. Japanese goods are now found everywhere in China, especially cottons, which in many cases are supplanting British goods, beer, spirits, cigarettes, etc."

"In the army German, English and French instructors have been replaced by Japanese, who have in hand the task of reorganisation."

#### THE COLLAPSE OF RUSSIA.

"The Collapse of Russia" is the title of an article in the *National Review* by "Ignotus," who claims that he predicted Japan's naval successes. "Ignotus" attributes Russia's reverses to hopeless blundering on the part of Admiral Alexieff, and regards the Tsar's Empire as absolutely done for at sea. He estimates that on land Japan will be superior to Russia by five to two, and is quite certain that Russia will be defeated. "Ignotus" rejoices and quotes with approval "a great soldier" who passed the following profound judgment upon the world: "There are three civilised nations here to-day; England, Japan and the United States; the rest are savages."

## THE POWER OF THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

The Emperor of Japan, says a writer in the *World's Work*, is believed by his people to be at least semi-divine, and is obeyed like a god—it must be remembered that when he passes from this world he becomes at once divine and is worshipped. He is head of the Army and Navy, makes war and peace, and is as supreme an autocrat as ever a constitutional country has seen. This may seem peculiar in the eyes of English people, but it is a fact, and the feelings of the Japanese people cannot be explained away. Not even the hardest of Japan's fighters but will tremble when brought into the presence of the Emperor, and even veteran statesmen who have been in his confidence for years dare not lift their eyes to his face. It is not their fault, it is rather the fault of all those circumstances which have combined to make Japan great. Officials raised amid Western civilisation, educated along the highest lines, stand in awe of the written thanks of any member of the Imperial family, and look forward to the day when a bountiful Providence may bestow such a wonderful honour upon themselves.

With all this power, the Emperor of Japan is an able man, and that despite the narrowing influences of his upbringing. He has always been able to find room in his active mind for progressive ideas, as well as for thoughts of his own magnificent position. The early steps of Japan towards the light of Western civilisation were helped to an extraordinary degree by the actions of the Emperor. When he understood the circumstances, he pronounced himself boldly; when he did not, he was ready to learn from those in whom he had confidence. He works far harder than any other monarch in Asia, and than many in Europe. Secluded in his palaces, he is spared the endless drain upon his time which European monarchs have to suffer—laying foundation stones, opening institutions, and so on.

Personally, he is grave to severity in expression, and it is difficult to disconnect him from his high office. To the strangers presented to him he is courteous and full of kindly interest, but they feel that he can never escape from the weight of his Imperial ancestors. Lately the Emperor has taken more personal interest in the details of the outer world; at the manoeuvres he has broken all rules of precedence by calling up privates who have distinguished themselves and complimenting them.

Given the circumstances among which the throne of Japan exists, it would not be remarkable if the Emperor was nothing but a self-satisfied despot, but the present ruler over Japan has risen superior to his advantages, and shown himself to be a great man.

## ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF.

In the *Contemporary Review* Dr. Dillon gives an interesting description of the Russian Vice-roy:—

Evghenyi Ivanovitch Alexieff is a naval officer of thirty-four years' standing, having been born in 1843 of an Armenian father and a Russian mother. Alexieff's father was manager of the estates in Southern Russia of Count Mordvinoff, whose family was never without a representative in the Russian Navy, and whose influence was instrumental in determining young Alexieff to enter the naval school in St. Petersburg. As it was, he passed through all the classes with credit, but without notably distinguishing himself from his comrades in aught but dreams of future glory. He loved to build castles in the air and imagine himself Admiral, Minister of Marine, and a second Korniloff.

## A STRICT DISCIPLINARIAN.

Like the majority of Russian naval officers he is a frank, good-humoured seaman, and at the same time a perfect gentleman. His first ship, the "Africa," whose engines are above the water-line, and which is, therefore, not very formidable, was kept in apple-pie order, for Alexieff is a most strict disciplinarian, who insists on his men discharging every tittle of their duties. No fault of theirs ever escapes him, no dereliction of duty is left unpunished. Hence his men hold him in awe. But he is indulgent withal in other respects, and ever ready to allow for those little weaknesses which cannot be eradicated yet do not constitute an impediment to efficiency. Thus he entered into the spirit of his men, introduced interesting games, offered prizes to the winners, and thus kept many of them from indulging too freely in vodka. At the same time he was popular with his brother commanders, and thus wielded a desirable and effective influence over all who came within his sphere. But all who have ever served under Alexieff speak of him as a strict disciplinarian and a man noted for his severe measures.

## HIS RESOURCEFULNESS.

Thorough self-mastery is, I should say, Alexieff's most characteristic quality. He is gifted with an Oriental's power of repressing his emotions and restraining his tongue, possesses a sort of physical accumulator where he can pen up passionate feelings for any length of time and continue his daily work as if serenity and satisfaction were the elements of his soul. But when the seasonable hour for action has struck, he can speak in a voice of thunder and make a backsliding subaltern tremble. Words then flow as a torrent. He is, likewise, very quick of apprehension, capable of grasping a situation at a glance and of taking a resolution at a moment's notice. His resourcefulness in times of unforeseen emergencies is also highly praised by his fellow officers, men who have served both under and over him, but its scope has always been limited to his own limited sphere.

A bachelor, Admiral Alexieff's ambition is said to be to end his days as a Russian Count, and be able to forget his plebeian origin.

## TOKIO.

An interesting article on the problem of municipal ownership in the Japanese capital is contributed to the *Sun Trade Journal* ("Published in Tokio, in English and Japanese: A Faithful Exponent of Oriental Affairs, Especially Devoted to Commerce and Industry") by Prof. Iso Abe. This writer recounts the struggles of Tokio to become a modern city in the fullest sense. To-day the members of the council are elected in the same way as in Berlin. Public works, transportation, education, and sanitation are carried on according to methods of civilised cities all over the world. Tokio has a water system, street railways, electric and gas lighting, good macadamised roads, and even a few public libraries. And yet, says Professor Abe, the public men of Tokio "have not the least idea about the municipal ownership of monopolies. . . . Municipal ownership is not only a matter of justice, but also a matter of expediency."

## MISSED OPPORTUNITIES.

The municipal government of the Japanese capital has lost several opportunities for monopolising gas and electric-light plants, street railways, and markets. The water system is the only one owned by the city. The great obstacle in the way of municipal ownership, Professor Abe believes, is the unwholesome influence of party politics in the municipal government. In August, 1898, the city council of Tokio offered to build and operate street railways, but it is a well-known and at the same time disgraceful fact that the same council offered to grant the franchise to a private company in November, 1899. Why did such a change come over the council? Politics. . . . The franchise was given to the private company which is now known as the Street Railway Company, and the people were thus robbed of their best source of revenue. The terms of the contract between the municipality and the Street Railway Company, signed in June, 1900, "are unreasonable and extravagant." The terms are until March 30, 1952, and it is stipulated that when there is a surplus, after deducting 7 per cent. as interest on the capital and 10 per cent. for the reserve fund, one-third of that sum shall be delivered to that municipality. After 1932 the municipality "may purchase the property of the company by paying a reasonable price for it." The rate of fare and hours of employees' service must be sanctioned by the Minister of the Interior and the chief of the metropolitan police. We must look, says Dr. Abe, to municipal ownership as our ideal.

## EFFORTS TOWARD MUNICIPALISATION.

"When the officers of the Tokio Street Railway Company were quarrelling among themselves about the question of the amalgamation of the two street-railway companies, the city council began to think how the street railways might be municipalised. A committee was appointed at once to investigate the matter, and Mr. Ozaki, the Mayor, had an interview with the Minister of the Interior to ask his opinion about the problem. We are now eagerly watching the progress of the movement. . . . It is a noted fact that the Home Department is encouraging the home rule of towns and villages in various ways. Officers have been sent to many villages and towns, recently, to make a thorough investigation, and some of them are selected as model towns and villages. If you were to listen to the reports of these officers, you would learn that almost all model communities have public property, such as forests and meadows. There is no doubt that the success of home rule depends much on public property from which some amount of interest can be derived. If it is so, home rule in the city must also be modelled in the same way. What forests and meadows are to towns and villages, monopolies are to the city. . . . Is it not contradictory to encourage the public ownership of forests and meadows in villages and to discountenance the municipal ownership of monopolies? The water system is the only monopoly that is already municipalised in Tokio, but gas and electric plants, markets, abattoirs, and street railways are still managed by private corporations. Considering the rapid increase of population, and consequently of expenditure, Tokio must municipalise all these monopolies sooner or later. If it is asked when these should be municipalised, I would say without the least hesitation, 'the sooner the better.'"

## RUSSIA'S FINANCES.

Mr. O. Eltzbacher contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* an article on "Russia's Financial Position," which is not very illuminating, and seems to be based largely on material that has already appeared:—

Many of the best observers have for a long time past been of opinion that Russia is financially unable to conduct a great war. However, lack of money has never prevented a nation from going to war, for it may make up for its war expenses by repudiating its public debt. Whether Russia will meet her obligations in full remains to be seen. If she should be forced to repudiate or to compound with her foreign creditors, either because of the costliness of the present war or because the international money market can no longer supply Russia's insatiable financial requirements, it will be an evil day for the French nation, which has lent to Russia more than £300,000,000.

**KOREA—"THE LAND OF MORNING CALM."**

In the *Pall Mall Magazine* Mr. A. Herbage Edwards, evidently writing from personal observation, adds somewhat to our knowledge of "The Land of Morning Calm." A sense of sleepy, dignified calm lies heavy over the land. Korea is a land of mountains and covered with trees. For some distance round every Korean house—mud-built and roofed with thatch—all trees are cut down for heating the houses. In summer the trees struggle up, and form a kind of short scrub over the hillsides; in autumn they are cut down again, "so that the land is one large alp, with grass of six-inch trees." The houses are half sunk in the ground, and, like the few cultivated fields in a landscape, entirely disappear.

The Korean man is the embodiment of calm, leisure, and serenity. "There is something really noble in that calm quiet of his, an air of detachment from the things of this world. . . . Of all the nations in the East, the Korean is perhaps the most dignified and the least commercial." The Korean shopkeeper will charge you more for half-a-dozen similar articles than for one, because such a depletion of his stock will oblige him to restock much sooner than he would otherwise have done, and prevent his selling to other customers; therefore you must pay for the extra work and worry you have caused.

**FROM THE FRENCH CATHOLIC STANDPOINT.**

In *Le Correspondant*, M. A. A. Fauvel, formerly a Chinese Customs official, writes of Korea chiefly from the standpoint of Catholic missions and their work among the Koreans. Many attempts have been made by French missionaries in face of enormous difficulties to penetrate Korea, and, judging from this article, they have at last done so, and with considerable success.

M. Fauvel's picture of Korea is as interesting as his description of the Koreans is unpleasant.

Korea, says M. Fauvel, is the country of strange headgear. The man of the people wears a hat like a flower-pot turned upside down, with a large straight brim. The mandarin wears no brim, but often two side wings. Those in mourning wear a cone of plaited straw, completely hiding the face. This was found extremely useful by the Jesuit missionaries when they could only penetrate into Korea at the risk of their lives.

The Korean, says M. Fauvel, is amiable and hospitable, in spite of his hatred of foreigners. No Far Eastern nation is so drunken. They are thoroughly indolent, and spend more time in smoking long pipes than in anything else. Like other writers, M. Fauvel bears eloquent testimony to the industry of the women.

The Korean religion is a mixture of Buddhism and Shamanism, with a good deal of fetichism. Chinese is written and studied everywhere, and learnt at the same time as Korean. Government documents and scientific books are all in Chinese, though in the case of popular proclamations the Korean text is added. The learned Korean even affects ignorance of his own language. The French missionaries considered Korean to belong to the Tartar family of languages. The alphabet, which is described as the simplest and most perfect in the world, comes from the Sanskrit.

The wonderful pottery once produced by the Koreans has become excessively rare, in fact almost unobtainable. The chief industry is the manufacture of paper, which has an infinity of uses unknown in Europe. Architecture, properly speaking, does not exist; and there is little to tempt the collector except fans and paper screens. For the botanist and explorer much evidently still remains to be done.

**PENSIONS IN JAPAN.**

Gloomy forebodings over the inevitable result of a war to the widows and orphans of Japan are indulged in by the *Heimin Shimbin*, a weekly socialistic journal published in Tokio. Whether a war with Russia end in a victory for Japan or not, says this journal, "we are sure it will bring dreadful calamities upon mankind." The *Shimbin* then has the following to say about the Japanese pension system:—

In 1902, the law was amended in the sense of increasing the grants in aid of these families. According to law, the allowances granted by the State to the families of military men killed in battle, or died from the effects of wounds received in battle, are:—

To the family of a—	Yen, annually.
Private soldier . . . . .	36 to 57
Non-commissioned officer . . . . .	60 to 150
Second lieutenant . . . . .	180
First lieutenant . . . . .	225
Captain . . . . .	300
Major . . . . .	450
Lieutenant-colonel . . . . .	600
Colonel . . . . .	750

These allowances are given during the life of the widow, and are discontinued if she marries again; and there are special regulations relating to motherless children. Roughly speaking, the above allowances are one-third of the pay received by the officer or soldier during the life. It is quite obvious that from the rank of captain downward the allowances are quite insufficient to support a family. As things now stand, the widow and children of a soldier killed in battle may find themselves condemned to support life on a miserable pittance of three shillings a week. . . . We do not argue that greater generosity on the part of the State is essential, but we wish the cause that will bring such calamities will be entirely stopped.

## THE VALUE OF MANCHURIA.

In the *Empire Review* Mr. Fulford Bush writes on the Political and Commercial Situation in Manchuria. Of the value of the province he writes :—

The agricultural and mineral resources of Manchuria are only partially developed. For many years the native authorities have been encouraging immigration from Shantung and Chili, opening up the Imperial hunting grounds to squatters, and endeavouring by every means to assist agricultural advancement. Still at least one-half of the land available for agricultural purposes remains to be taken up. The mineral wealth hitherto revealed is only the result of surface scratching. The use of machinery, even in the Treaty Port, is still in its infancy, and quite unknown in the interior, where working on the mines is abandoned as soon as manual labour fails to keep the water under. Gold, coal, asbestos, and iron mines may be found almost everywhere in Manchuria, which I have no hesitation in pronouncing as potentially the richest province in China.

## THE BRIGANDS.

Of the Chinese brigands, of whom so many particulars appear in the papers, he gives the following description :—

The name Chunchuses is a corruption of the Chinese Hung Hutzu (Redbeards). Prior to the Russian occupation these brigands were massed in regular bands and were relegated to the Hei lung Chiang borders, deriving their livelihood from goldwashing and occasional raids, together with a system of blackmail known as Brigand Insurance. In all the principal towns offices existed where the carters or beanboat-skippers could purchase immunity, the outward and visible sign of which consisted of a small triangular flag, which ensured the carrier, cart or boat, against molestation or pillage. Though theoretically reprehensible, in practice this system worked admirably, as the premium paid was not at all prohibitive.

The Russians, by their many expeditions against the brigands, who galled them rather severely, split up these united bands into several lesser sections ; and without diminishing their numbers, destroyed in a great measure their organisation, with the result that the carters and beanboat-skippers, unable to purchase immunity—the flag of one section being unrecognised by the others—could no longer ply their trade with the same degree of safety, or in fact any safety at all.

It is dangerous to meddle with old-established customs in China, and many of the Chinese modes of procedure, theoretically incorrect though they be, are peculiarly adapted to the conditions prevailing. In the time of the China-Japan war these Hung Hutzu bands offered the Japanese the most obstinate resistance they met with in the province. It will be a matter for surprise if in the present war they do not materially contribute to the many difficulties with which the Russian forces will find themselves confronted in operating in an intensely inimical country.

## THE COMING WAR.

Mr. Hugh Law, in an article in the *Independent Review*, giving the fruits of a recent visit to the Near East, predicts an insurrection in April, and war between Turkey and Bulgaria as certain, if the present tension is not relieved. He says that even a disastrous war would be no worse for Bulgaria than an indefinite continuance of the present unrest :—

What the issue of a Turco-Bulgarian war would be no one can say ; but competent military observers do not, I believe, think as badly as might be supposed of the chances of the Bulgarians, at any rate at the commencement, though ultimately, if Turkey can pour in her hordes from Asia Minor, numbers must turn the scale against them. There are, however, many complications to be feared ; for the attitude of both Serbia and Roumania is still doubtful, whilst Greece appears to be definitely hostile to the Bulgarians. And there are graver perils yet. If Bulgaria should be defeated, and overrun by the Turks, she might, and probably would, be saved from complete destruction by Russian bayonets.

Mr. Law was assured by the revolutionary leaders that they had plenty of men to recommence fighting ; and General Tsontcheff estimates that he could prolong the conflict for a dozen years, if necessary :—

On the other hand, I believe that both he and the other chiefs would at once lay down their arms if European control, which alone offers a real guarantee for the lives and liberties of Christians, were established in Macedonia by the Powers. When we remember that the insurgents, probably never numbering more than 10,000, have been able for more than a year to hold their own against a Turkish army of occupation of over 200,000 men, it is not difficult to believe that a guerilla warfare can be kept up for an indefinite period.

## THE ASSOUAN BARRAGE OUTDONE.

An illustration of the quiet way in which progress is advanced by British rule in India is furnished in *East and West* by Mr. S. S. Thorborne. He describes the system of canals which is being developed in the Punjab. He says that from an engineering standpoint the mighty works on the Nile are inferior to those of Northern India. The River Chenab had been dammed by a masonry weir of 1500 yards long and 4420 square miles have been irrigated in consequence. The weir was based on quicksand. This Chenab Canal was completed in 1895. The Jelham Canal irrigates an area of 1,400,000 acres, and has water to spare. The Government will shortly throw a weir across the Indus, and so fertilise about 10,000 square miles. So far the Punjab canals have cost seven millions sterling, but yield an annual average of 11 per cent. dividend. In some cases it is expected to rise to 25 per cent.

## A NIGHT FUNERAL IN THIBET.

C. H. Lepper recounts, in *Blackwood* for February, one night's experiences in Thibet. He was sleeping in the open, 16,000 feet above the sea, when his faithful Thibetan Karma woke him to tell him that a funeral was wending its way up the heights. Master and man at once took cover amid the rocks, fearing death were they discovered. The writer remarks, by the way, that the people of Thibet have a deep and well-merited hatred for the priestly caste, a hatred such as a foreign Power could turn to enormous account. If sure of being for ever freed from their tyrants and their Lamasseries, the people would not stir in defence of caste or country. Two corpses were being carried in long procession up the height. Having reached the plateau, one body in a sack was placed on a pyre of wood soaked in butter. The priests,

each with a revolving prayer-wheel in hand, tramped round the blazing pyre in a circle, in full view of the crowd. The spectators occupied themselves beating gongs, and every now and then joined in a wild chant, led by the choir-masters and literati encircling the pyre. The flashing, smoky torches, now that the moon had set, lit up the scene below me with an effect quite indescribable.

The other body was laid out on the snow and stripped. The beating of drums was the signal for the wild dogs and vultures to draw near.

## A GRUESOME RITE.

When a four-footed crowd had assembled—

The highest functionary advanced towards the corpse with slow and stately stride. Stooping, he proceeded to dissect the body into pieces no larger than filberts. The dogs in the meantime were kept off by the attendants. When he had concluded the dissection, the dogs were permitted to approach nearer, and then, bit by bit, he threw morsels to them, repeating with each morsel the Ineffable Prayer. When nothing but the big bones remained, these were powdered up in a mortar and mixed with meal brose (Tsang Pa), and then the officiating priest threw the mixture, as he had thrown the rest—absolutely nothing must be left unconsumed. He then did that which, while it confirmed Karma in his opinion of the exalted rank of the deceased, as it is only done for the very highest personages, formed a fit climax to this gruesome rite. Without washing his hands, the officiating priest next deliberately, and with all solemnity, mixed a cup of Tsang Pa (brose made of meal mixed with broth or the national drink, buttered tea, which brose is the national dish, and is always mixed with the fingers), and then—ate it himself!

With a view to promoting a real national sentiment in India, a writer in *East and West* suggests the formation of the Akbar Sabha, with a membership open to the *élite* of the land from every race and creed in India.

## A FRENCH VIEW OF THE THIBET MISSION.

M. Bérard contributes to the second February number of the *Revue de Paris* the first part of a study of Lord Curzon and Thibet. The recent Blue Book on Thibet was published too late to be dealt with in this article; M. Bérard is no doubt reserving it for next month. He shows us a picture of Lord Curzon amusing himself with *fêtes* and Durbars, elephants and Nabobs, while four or five millions of Hindus die of famine every year. Lord Curzon, he says, has been called the most Asiatic of gentlemen, and he compares his detestation of Russia with Napoleon's detestation of England. The early letters which Lord Curzon wrote to the *Times* on Russia in Central Asia, the Persian Question, and problems of the Far East are recalled in order to exhibit the consistent policy of this remarkable man. The first years of his Viceroyalty in India were occupied by the South African War, which, by denuding India of troops, held his Asiaticism in check. The termination of the war in 1902 was followed by the affirmation of the rights of England at Koweit and over all the Persian Gulf. Then came in 1903 the Viceroy's triumphal promenade in the Persian Gulf. The Thibet Mission is represented to be rather the result of a feeling on the part of Lord Curzon that this promenade had not altogether succeeded. M. Bérard notes the coincidence of the appearance of certain bellicose articles in the *Timès*, which, he says, excited Japanese Chauvinism, with the arrival in London of Sir Walter Lawrence, Lord Curzon's private secretary; and he goes on to enquire what vital interests they are for which Lord Curzon is willing to sacrifice the peace of the world. After a description of Thibet—which contains nothing particularly interesting to English readers—he declares that Lord Curzon's desire to force Thibet to carry out her treaties of commerce is only a pretext, and that the Viceroy has really scented a grand Russo-Chinese conspiracy lurking behind this resistance of Thibet. M. Bérard has hardly yet developed his theme, the completion of which will be awaited with interest. Meanwhile everyone will be grateful to him for the admirable map which he has reproduced, showing not only Thibet, but the Russian, Indian, and Chinese territories with which it is surrounded.

"How the Public Schools Fight" is no description of the primitive encounters with fists such as lighten the pages of "Tom Brown's Schooldays." It is the title of a sketch by Alfred Wynne, in the *Royal*, of the sham wars carried on twice a year in the neighbourhood of Aldershot by the cadets from the public schools. More than thirty schools send contingents, amounting in all to a small army of some 4000 men—artillery, engineers, and infantry.



### THE WAR OFFICE REVOLUTION.

The new reforms in the War Office call forth only very mild approval in the monthly reviews. Mr. Sidney Low in an article in the *Nineteenth Century* points out that though what he calls "The War Office Revolution" may be a very good thing in itself, it is a mistake to think that it alone can give us a good Army:—

But we want a few other things as well: the picked brains of the country devoting themselves to the military art, a corps of hard-working, business-like and thoroughly professional officers, a steady flow into the regimental ranks of stalwart young men not below the physical and intellectual standard of the artisan population, and a large reserve of trained civilians capable of rapid mobilisation and embodiment on emergency—a national army, in fact, excellent in quality, and respectable in size, according to modern estimates of quantity.

#### UNMIXED APPROVAL.

Mr. Julian S. Corbett, in the article which he contributes to the *Monthly Review*, expresses un-mixed approval of the reforms. He says:—

We may safely rest content to consider the striking completeness and sagacity with which the Commissioners have seized the eternal essentials of all sound army organisations and adapted them to the needs of a democratic constitution. They offer us in the consolidated Defence Committee a thinking department, a "great general staff," in which all the elements of war, diplomatic, financial, naval and military, are brought in contact, and they would place them under direct and close control of the responsible Minister of the Crown and people. They have given us a real Kriegsministerium also in close touch with Parliament, which, including as it does an Army General Staff, is a real feeding department for the active forces, and which, in the words of the Commissioners, "is to administer and not to command the Army." And they have given us an Army really commanded by soldiers, and set free from administrative and political preoccupations to fit itself for a fighting machine.

### THE RUIN OF THE CONGO FREE STATE.

Professor Paul S. Reinsch contributes to the *North American Review* for February a brief but effective reply to the strange defence published in the December number of the same periodical by Mr. Demetrius Boulger. He declares that the economic régime now existing in the Congo State is calculated to ruin the country. To argue that the present system does not interfere with private commerce, he says,

manifests a total disregard of all facts, in consideration of the specious legal pretext that the State has a right to assume full property in, and control over, the million of square miles comprised in the Congo State, and to establish an *a priori* right to all the products thereof. Articles One and Two of the Berlin Congo Act of 1885, by which, though the

Congo State may already have been established, its continued existence was made possible, provide that the commerce of all nations shall enjoy perfect freedom, and that none of the Powers that exercise sovereign rights in the Congo region shall there establish monopolies or privileges of any kind which relate to commerce. As the only export commerce that has ever existed in this region is the commerce in forest products, any legislation which restricts and virtually annihilates this commerce as far as private individuals and companies are concerned, certainly comes most directly within purview of the prohibition. That the British Government, whose subjects were the first pioneers in exploration and commerce along the Congo, has a perfect right, nay, is in duty bound, to protest against this régime will hardly be denied by anyone who is not blinded by quasi-legal forms.

#### "GOOD GOVERNMENT" AND BAD TRADE.

In reply to Mr. Boulger's remark that the "flourishing condition" of Congo trade proves good government, Prof. Reinsch shows that, outside rubber and ivory, the total exports of the country amount to only 2,000,000 francs, or half the exports of the neighbouring German colony of Kamerun. The employment of public officials in commerce is an abuse of the first principle of colonial government. The worst of it is that,

As the objections to the Congo monopoly come from British and German traders, who are most directly concerned, the political antipathies of Europe are allowed to enter, and the representations of the British Government are interpreted purely upon this basis. We are thus in danger of having the Turkish situation over again; a native population subjected to inhuman treatment because the European nations, on account of their mutual jealousies, cannot deal effectively with the question.

#### Two Clerical Repatees.

Some smart sayings by men of the Oxford movement are reported by T. H. S. Escott, in the *Leisure Hour*. Here is one about Bishop Wilberforce, of saponaceous fame:—

"Bishop," said a little girl, nestling up to him, "why do they all call you 'Soapy Sam'?" "Because, my dear" (patting her head), "I am always getting into hot water, and always come out with my hands clean."

Here is another by Liddon to the first head of Keble College:—

The then Viceroy of Egypt, Ismail Pasha, had sent his son Hassan to study at Oxford. Dr. Talbot, a fine scholar but a bad coachman, took him out for a drive and upset the vehicle into a ditch, insuring a great shaking to its occupants. A few days later, Dr. Talbot, driving by himself, met Liddon, walking, and offered him a lift. In a moment came the witty answer, "Wilt thou slay me as thou didst the Egyptian yesterday?"

### THE PERILS OF THE TRANSLATOR.

Mr. F. Klickmann tells some interesting stories in the *Leisure Hour* of "Problems of Bible Translation." In these days when the Yellow peril is so much in evidence, it is worth while recalling the precautions taken by the Chinese a century ago against the first encroachment of the White peril. The death penalty was over any native who assisted a foreigner in the study of the language. The writer says:—

Morrison entered Canton in a business capacity, and became translator to the East India Company, who provided him with a hiding-place where he could carry on the Bible translation. This was in a warehouse, used for the storage of merchandise, which was lighted by small windows in the roof. A low tunnel, through which a man could creep, was constructed of boxes and bales from the door, for about half the length of the building, then up to the roof and back to the gable, then down to the floor on the other side, and on to the end of the wall; in this way it wandered on and on, a perfect maze, till it ended in a corner where boxes were built up so as to form a shaft to the skylight. There Morrison worked, with two Chinese scholars whose confidence he had gained, until the colossal task he had undertaken was completed. He dared not ask the natives to his house, and so great was their dread of detention that they never came to assist him without bringing arsenic in order to poison themselves should they be discovered by the Mandarins. The preparation of this Chinese Bible cost the Society £10,000.

### THE LITTLE SEAL OF GOD.

Perils of another kind have beset the translator. In the Eskimo language "the missionary had to render 'the Lamb of God' as 'the Little Seal of God,' since sheep were unknown in Labrador."

In New Britain the translator was seeking some native idiom to convey the idea of a binding oath, when a chief suggested that the desired phrase was, "I would rather speak to my wife's mother than do such and such a thing." In British Columbia a missionary wanted his catechist to translate "A crown of glory that fadeth not away." This was done to the satisfaction of all concerned, but ultimately the missionary found to his horror that it had been rendered, "A hat that never wears out!"

A Hindu Pandit was much exercised by the promise in Genesis, "Joseph shall put his hand upon thine eyes," which is generally taken to refer to the closing of the eyes after death. The Pandit said, "I can't understand this story of Joseph. He seemed such a good son, and his father so fond of him. How comes it, then, that they have a stand-up fight, and Joseph, being the stronger, hits his father on the eye so hard as to close it?" There was no help for it but to render the passage: "Joseph shall conduct thy funeral ceremonies."

### THE TRANSVAAL LABOUR PROBLEM.

The growing protest against the importation of Chinese labour into the Transvaal will gather strength from a paper by Mr. F. H. P. Cresswell in the *Independent Review*. Mr. Cresswell speaks with the authority of an expert, having been till recently general manager of the Village Main Reef Gold Mining Company. He distinguishes in the gold mining industry of the Transvaal two main divisions; first, the company-floating and share-manufacturing industry; second, the gold-mining industry proper. The so-called mining magnates are properly financial magnates. Unfortunately, the management of the industrial business proper is vested in directorial bodies, who are simply nominees of the financial houses, "whose ignorance of the practical working of the mines they direct is encyclopædic." The apparent desire of the financiers to manage both sides has as its results the practical monopoly in recruiting native labour, the fancied necessity for uniformity of rates of wages, the restrictions which make piece-work for natives almost hopeless, and the attempt to interfere continually with the laws of supply and demand. Mr. Cresswell recommends an endeavour to work the mines on a larger scale with a better organisation of labour and with more numerous white management. Managers of mines in England could be got, for a price, who are accustomed to work with labour organisations. Mr. Cresswell contends that with our present native labour, supplemented by white labour, the mines can now be run at a cost as low as that ruling in 1899, and in the future 'ar more cheaply.

### WILL THE LIBERALS WIN?

"The Flowing Tide" is the sanguine title of an article in the *Contemporary Review*, in which Mr. Joseph Acland enters into detailed calculations to prove that Liberals have a good chance at the coming General Election of obtaining a majority which will render them independent of the Irish—which he apparently regards as the *sine quâ non* of a Liberal return to power.

A fifty majority is the least that can be regarded as sufficient. He points out that in 1900 the Unionist majority of votes was only 120,294, yet this enabled them to secure 382 seats in Parliament.

We then have simple rule-of-three sums, if a majority of 120,294 votes in England resulted in the Unionists having 382 seats in the House of Commons, how many seats will the Liberals secure with a majority of 304,696, or 342,336, or 455,995, or 520,728?

## HOW TO INCREASE OUR TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

Mr. Ben. H. Morgan, trade commissioner to South Africa, in the *Empire Review*, makes some very practical suggestions as to keeping that trade which Mr. Chamberlain laments is going so greatly to the foreigner. Mr. Morgan thinks the nation's commerce will always be far more affected by the individual effort, enterprise and ability of our manufacturers than by either Free Trade or Protection. He has several suggestions to make as to increasing our trade with the Empire.

### INFORM THE BRITISH TRADER OF THE COLONIAL MERCHANTS' REQUIREMENTS.

The first thing to do is to arrange for a regular supply of information to the British manufacturer, as to openings for trade, local conditions, and the requirements of colonial merchants. Our competitors have alert business consuls stationed in the chief commercial towns in our colonies, while we are unrepresented:—

A British firm wishing to open up business in any particular market can, in present circumstances, only discover the openings and possibilities for trade by sending out their own representative, a venture generally too expensive for small and medium-sized manufacturing concerns, and one involving a considerable loss of time for a problematic return.

### PERMANENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE COLONIES.

Neither Australia, New Zealand, nor Canada has a Board of Trade correspondent. Permanent trade commissioners should be appointed, one for each self-governing colony, one for India, and another for the South African colonies.

Each commissioner would invite suggestions from merchants, traders, and large users of machinery and goods in his territory as to how British productions could better be made to suit local conditions. He would himself regularly travel through his territory and keep in the closest touch with trade developments and report, as occasion demanded, to the London office, not in a general way as consular officers and other correspondents do at the present time, but with the fullest details as to prices, sizes, weights and quality, with drawings, ideas in regard to design, and such practical details and information as the British manufacturer and trader can use in a practical way. Where openings for trade exist and where contracts are going cable messages might be sent, in order that the British manufacturer and trader might be informed at the earliest possible time.

### ADVERTISE ON THE AMERICAN PRINCIPLE.

In the colonies one constantly hears how useful American catalogues are because of the full, detailed information they contain, which is exactly what the British trader is afraid of giving.

Mr. Morgan believes much of America's success in foreign markets is due to their traders having price-lists with retail prices, and other information which often enable a purchaser abroad or in the colonies to place an order without the delay of writing for prices. With British manufacturers it is exceptional to circulate price-lists or give prices in a catalogue.

### STUDY THE SCIENCE OF PACKING.

The British manufacturer who wishes to increase his colonial trade must learn how to pack goods for sea-travelling. He must not, for instance, pack a fire-engine for export with the wheels on! He must realise such elementary facts as that sea freight is generally charged by space, not by weight.

### RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

Mr. Arthur Judson Brown writes in the *American Review of Reviews* on this subject, giving a very complete though short *résumé* of the various railway projects. He sums up the effect upon China of these railways as follows:—

It would be impossible to describe within the limits of an article the far-reaching effect upon China and the Chinese of this extension of modern railways. China is not only the most populous country in the world, but it occupies an enormous territory rich in natural resources. As I travelled through the land it seemed to me that almost the whole northern part of the empire was composed of illimitable fields of wheat and millet, and that in the south the millions of paddy plots formed a rice field of continental proportions. Hidden away in China's mountains, and underlying her boundless plateaus, are immense deposits of coal and iron: while, above any other country on the globe, China has the labour for the development of agriculture and manufacture. To make these resources available to the rest of the world, and in turn to introduce among the 426,000,000 of the Chinese the products and inventions of Europe and America, is to bring about an economic transformation of stupendous proportions. Imagine, too, what changes are involved in the substitution of the locomotive for the coolie as a motive power, the freight car for the wheelbarrow in the shipment of produce, and the passenger coach for the cart, and the mule-litter in the transportation of people. Railways will inevitably inaugurate in China a new era; and when a new era is inaugurated for one-third of the human race the other two-thirds are certain to be affected in many ways. . . . The result will inevitably be to the advantage of China. A locomotive brings intellectual and physical benefits, the appliances which mitigate the poverty and barrenness of existence and increase the ability to provide for the necessities and the comforts of life. We need regret only that these benefits are so often accompanied by the evils which disgrace our civilisation.

### THE BATTLE OF MODDER RIVER.

One of the most vivid battle-pictures yielded by the late war is furnished in the form of "a letter paraphrased from its original terseness," written home on the evening after the battle of Modder River, and contributed by Capt. Vaughan to *Longman's Magazine*. Here is a typical passage:—

It is not my first battle, nor anything like it. Indeed, it is a pity it is not, for to a youngster it would have been gorgeous to have been loose, as I was yesterday, in a battle where every officer—and nearly every man—was his own general. And, first, I make no doubt you have got it down in this morning's papers as a "glorious victory." Well, and in bald truth it was at least a glorious day. Take off your cap to the common soldier, to the company and regimental officer, and thank God you are of the same breed as the men of the Modder. Inkerman was a great day, and there is an endless roll of great days behind the British soldier. But in those days he could see the men who were slaughtering him and, still more, he could see the men he was slaughtering in return. Here, however, he could only see himself being slaughtered right and left, and could not even tell what to aim at in return. To hang on and rattle like that, then, from morning till long after dark of one of the most blazing days I can remember—well that's magnificent, and in this case, whether it was war or not was no fault of the regiments engaged. I am remembering that grand climb with the steel at Belmont, and the grim uphill surge at the fight which we of the Guides call Rooilaagte, but which you are to call Graspan, in honour of the sailors—and they deserve it. But fine indeed as those two things were, there is more to remember in that long, long thin firing line—miles of flat naked veldt salted with a tenuous streak of khaki, one man deep at many man intervals, with the savagely endless sheet of the bullets driving at it like sleet in winter at home, and the adamant courage that hour on hour stayed—still stayed, and only moved at last to sweep down irresistibly into the river bed and across. It was that long "staying" that hammered it so deep into one's mind.

### AMERICAN INFLUENCES ON BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

In the *Empire Review* for February Mr. James McQuade discusses American influences on British industries, with a view to show how foreign competition might be met.

In many of our large engineering shops and other manufacturing establishments, new systems and methods of employment and pay are coming into use which have long been familiar to American employers and employed:—

One of the most important of these is a premium or bonus arrangement—a sort of alternative to piece-work. . . . By it a workman receives a premium for completing any given piece of work in less than the usual time recognised for doing that work.

. . . To take the engineering trade as an illustration, suppose, for example, a man is paid at the rate of 7s. per day, and he is put on to some part of a machine for the making of which six days is the recognised time. If he completes the job in five days he is paid a bonus of half a day's wage, or 3s. 6d.

Another variety of this bonus system is one which is in use in many of the great factories of America. By this method a piece of work is given out to a man, and a committee, consisting of the best and most intelligent workmen in the establishment, decide not only what is the minimum space of time in which the work can be done, but also how it shall be done, the time to be spent over each operation, and even the tools to be used. This committee says to the workmen: "Here is a piece of work; if you finish it in the time we have fixed, which has been arrived at by careful examination and minute calculation, we shall pay you a bonus of half the value of the time saved."

The "one-break" system is another American idea which is becoming popular in England.

By this arrangement the breakfast hour is done away with, and the men start work at seven or eight in the morning, having had a good meal; there being only one break during the rest of the day, for dinner. It is contended that this is a much better method, both for men and masters. The men do not start hungry, and being therefore fresher and better rested, they are able to pay more attention, and consequently turn out more, and better work.

### THE LATE SENATOR HANNA.

The *American Review of Reviews* contains a short sketch of the late Senator Hanna, whose career is typically American in its versatility and succession of careers. Born in 1837, his early manhood was spent in developing the coal and iron industry of Cleveland. He served one hundred days in the Civil War. He was one of the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railway. In 1880 he organised a business men's movement in support of the Republican presidential candidate. But he did not enter aggressively into politics until 1896, when he took the Republican machine and organised the Convention in the interest of McKinley's nomination. It was in his sixtieth year he discovered those remarkable powers of party organisation which have made him famous. Next year he entered the Senate and developed surprising powers of legislation and oratory. Yet until he became a Senator he "had never made a speech of any kind." He carried the Senate with him in 1902 in favour of the Panama and against the Nicaragua route for the Canal.

As though his life had not filled rôles numerous enough, he flung his energies into his post as chairman of the Civic Federation and mediator in labour disputes. It is said he took more pride in these successes on the Civic Federation than in his successes in business or in politics.

## THE GOLDEN ISLE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Canon Horsley has been recruiting his health for three weeks in Majorca, and recounts his experiences in the *Treasury* for March. Majorca is little known in England, yet it is only thirty hours' continuous travelling from Birmingham; "and the convenient Cook, having discovered the island, offers this year an eighteen-guinea trip for fifteen days, with ten days at the Grand Hotel at Palma, the capital and cathedral city." There are glimpses of the beauty of the island basking in the joy of the November sun. "From the very waves of the sea rises, above the ramparts which encircle the ancient city, and the small craft of the harbour, the magnificent cathedral, the glory of Palma and the delight of all lovers of architecture"—yet a strange victim of the tyranny of successive architectural fashions. Tourists in search of unfrequented resorts may be glad to know that there were only six English people in the island during the Canon's visit. They may also be attracted by the following picture:—

In front of Palma lies the bay, twelve miles wide, and twenty-five from horn to horn. Behind lies the broad plain, dotted with villages embowered in miles of almond, apricot, fig, olive, and locust-bean trees; oranges and lemons flourishing chiefly in the sequestered mountain valleys. A glorious sight must be the miles of almond orchards blossoming in January. Vineyards are not so common, but fields of grain, maize, capsicums, egg plant and rice are made productive—as rain is uncommon and rivers are mainly stony places where water occasionally runs—by a system of irrigation. Behind this Huerta (*hortus*, garden plain) extends a continuous curve of hills and mountains which keep off the northern winds, so that in fact only a due south wind from Africa reaches Palma directly, and this is tempered by crossing the sea. In these mountains, which appear higher than they are by rising from the sea, sequestered glens and round hollows are luxuriant with orange and lemon groves, pomegranates, and cereals, and flowers, which like the equable and warmer air their ramparted situation affords. Here are the chief beauty spots of the island.

## WHERE GREAT PAINTERS WERE BORN.

Miss Helen Thorp contributed to the *Girl's Realm* an interesting illustrated sketch of the Birthplaces of some Famous Painters. She first takes us to Urbino, up a very steep street called the Contrada Raffaello, on the left side of which stands the tiny house in which Raphael was born. The house was bought by Raphael's grandfather, who kept a general shop. It was inherited by Giovanni Santi, the father of the painter, who began as picture-frame maker, but went on to be a painter of pictures.

On April 6th, 1483, in this house, the infant Raphael was born, and here he spent the first eleven

years of his life. The room in which he was born is still shown; on the wall is a fresco of a golden-haired Madonna and Child by Giovanni Santi, supposed to be a portrait of his wife and the baby Raphael. The Casa de Raffaele remains almost exactly as it was in the time of the painter's childhood; on the ground floor are the rooms used for the storing and selling of goods; above are three rooms opening out of each other, the centre being that in which the family lived, the left the studio of Giovanni, and the right the room in which Raphael was born.

The inscription reads:—

The illustrious painter Raphael, never to die, was born in this tiny house, April 6th, 1483. Therefore venerate, O stranger, the name and genius of the place—do not wonder.

Titan's birthplace in the village of Cadore, amid the Carnic Alps, is next shown. It is a small cottage standing in the corner of the chief piazza, with an inscription relating the birth of Tiziano Vecelli in 1477. Albrecht Dürer was born in 1471, in a house in Nuremberg, now held by the city as a museum. We are next shown a quaint house in Maiden Lane, London, where Turner was born in 1775. His father was a barber. Gainsborough's house of birth in Sudbury, Suffolk, is the last birthplace sketched.

## GOSSIP ABOUT THE ROYAL CHILDREN.

The children of the Prince and Princess of Wales form the subject of the first paper in the *Woman at Home*. It appears that though officially known as Prince Edward, the eldest boy is usually called David. One of the reasons for this selection out of his seven Christian names suggests that the Anglo-Israel movement has lofty patrons:—

A member of the Royal family, after a long study of those passages in Scripture relating to the subject, had formulated a theory by which she had traced the royal infant's direct line of descent from King David. Many of our English royalties, of whom Queen Victoria was the chief, upheld her in the belief.

During the Boer War the little man, hearing that another European Power had shown itself unfriendly towards us, was heard to mutter: "Just let them wait. When I'm king I'll chop their heads off!" The Princess Mary, now seven years old, is said to rule her brothers with a rod of iron; which they mind not at all, and are ever ready to give way to her. She consoled her mother on the latter leaving England for the Colonies. "Don't you bother. I shall take care of us." Her mother, when a merry schoolgirl at a garden party, ran away from the "grown-ups" to have a romp with her brothers, and, finding a garden hose, danced with delight as she turned it upon them and thoroughly doused them before they knew what she was about.

### A "TOWNS" EXHIBITION.

Dr. Louis Elkind reports in the *Leisure Hour* on German municipal effort during the last century as culminating in the Dresden "Towns" Exhibition of last summer. He says that the municipal progress during the last thirty-two years has been enormous:—

Everything that can possibly be done to make a town an agreeable and convenient place to live in is carried out, no matter how enormous the cost may be. In every German town of some considerable size the municipality owns or manages the schools, the hospitals, the baths and washhouses, the parks, the tramway and telephone services and the fire brigade, the water, gas and electric supplies, an assembly-room, a theatre, an art gallery, and, of course, a town hall.

The Dresden Exhibition was a great and profitable success. It showed either examples or models of everything that is of importance to municipal well-being: the latest appliances for fighting the flames, the most convenient, attractive, and well-fitted tramway cars, the best means of public illuminations, public ambulances, telephones, and in especial, perfectly finished models of town halls, churches, hospitals, and crematoria. The town halls undoubtedly received the greatest amount of attention. They witnessed the enormous municipal progress registered in Germany during the last thirty-two years. The most striking models of town halls were those of Bielefeld, Hanover, and Leipzig. They endeavour to combine in one imposing group the municipal buildings, which are often found scattered. The Berlin school buildings were expected to take the first place, but this was actually taken by Munich. The number of crematoria witnessed to the great strides made by cremation in Germany of late. This idea of a "towns" exhibition may be commended to London's new County Council. An international "towns" exhibition would be a liberal education in municipal progress, and ought to result in Londoners resolving on combining in their own metropolis the best that the world has yet achieved.

### THE MAKING OF A POLICEMAN.

London policemen are a common enough object to the man in the street, but it is doubtful whether much is known as to the methods by which these outward signs of the law are brought to such perfection. A writer in the *World's Work* helps to lift the veil.

All London constables, wherever they may be stationed, pass through the same initial course of training. They must, of course, be strong and healthy, and their character must be unsmirched. Strength and health are of particular importance to a man who may have to grapple at any moment with a brawny criminal, and must certainly spend

two or three nights a week in the open without regard to weather. And every constable passes once a month under the doctor's inspection. As to character—well, that is of the essence of a constable, who must be not only a guardian, but an angel.

When a man has shown that he has the strength of a guardian and the character of an angel he may be accepted as a potential policeman. He is put through a six-weeks' course of training. Day by day he goes to Wellington Barracks and is taught the elements of drill—which seem unimportant to a man whose function is to act alone. He is also taught a little wrestling, and instructed as to the best method of overcoming a recalcitrant wrong-doer. Doubtless there will come a day when our constables will be taught by Japanese, and adopt their system of applied mathematics. At present the young man learns only the raw methods of the West. During those six weeks, too, he attends police courts and watches the demeanour and listens to the evidence of constables—thus picking up some small knowledge of the powers of the police and qualifying himself to carry on the traditional laws of police evidence. When the six weeks are over he appears before the Commissioner of Police—who is by virtue of his office a justice of the peace—and swears in due form that he will carry out his duties in preventing burglaries, robberies, felonies and murders; that he will protect property, and so forth; and, finally, will not divulge official secrets. That done, the young man—the young angel—becomes a guardian, with uniform and truncheon, and is sent on to the streets to see that London behaves itself.

### THE SINGULAR BALTIMORE FIRE.

The huge conflagration at Baltimore on Feb. 7th stood second greatest in the list of American city fires, Chicago still holding the first place. But according to Mr. J. M. Rogers' paper in the *American Review of Reviews*, it was quite a unique case; for the conflagration was almost entirely confined to the wholesale and financial centres of the town. There were few important factories burned, very few large retail stores, and almost no residences, except a few tenements. Therefore the city has escaped what have been the most terrible features of other great conflagrations—the presence of hundreds of thousands of homeless persons, and the destruction of manufacturing establishments, which are the normal source of so much wealth to any community.

The fire raged for thirty hours, and destroyed property of a value reckoned at anything from fifty to one hundred and fifty million dollars. With characteristic American promptitude, Baltimore merchants were sending out telegrams and commercial travellers to make good their losses before the fire was out.

Earl Howe, the Queen's Chamberlain, is sketched in the *Woman at Home*, by Mrs. Tooley. He has, it appears, strong musical tastes, and advises the Queen in her frequent commands to rising performers to play before her.



**ALCOHOL AND LONGEVITY.**

Mr. T. P. Whittaker, M.P., contributes to the *Contemporary Review* an article on "Alcoholic Beverages and Longevity," based on the actuarial experience of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, which was founded in 1840 to assure the lives of total abstainers, but to which, some years later, non-abstainers were admitted. He claims that the sixty years' records of the institution completely prove the superior longevity of the total abstainer to the moderate drinker.

**ABSTENTION MEANS LONG LIFE.**

Between the ages of twenty and seventy-four the mortality amongst abstainers is considerably lower than among non-abstainers:—

Taking the mortality of the abstainers and the non-abstainers as a whole, from the ages of ten to ninety-five, the superior mortality of the abstainers is very marked. The total number of deaths in the temperance section was 5124. Had the mortality in that section been at the same rate as in the general section, the deaths would have been 6959, or 1835 more than they really were. That is to say, the mortality in the general section was, on the average, 36 per cent. higher than in the temperance section.

During the strenuous working years of manhood, from twenty-five to sixty years of age, the annual mortality rates among abstainers were, on the average, 40 per cent. lower than among the non-abstainers.

These conclusions refer to persons of all states of health and condition. As to "second-rate" lives, Mr. Whittaker says that:

The indication of the experience of the Institution distinctly is that, for persons whose constitution or family history or environment is not quite satisfactory, personal abstinence from the use of alcoholic liquors is exceptionally desirable and important.

**CANCER RESEARCH IN AUSTRALIA.**

From Dr. G. Cooke Adams' article in the *Empire Review* on this subject, one salient fact stands out—that the Australian-born death-rate from cancer is not one-tenth the death-rate of British-born living in Australia. From 1861 to 1901 the Australian-born death-rate had increased by only 17 per 100,000 living Australian-born, as against 172 per 100,000 living British-born. In 1901 22.6 per 100,000 living of the former died, and 203.1 of the latter per 100,000 living. Corrected for the age period of thirty-five years and upwards, the Australian-born death-rate per 100,000 is only 81.3, as against the British-born death-rate of 490.0 per 100,000. Australian aborigines are practically immune. The sanitary foliage of the gum-trees (eucalyptus) certainly exerts an influence in rendering the native-born population almost immune from cancer.

**LABOUR AND LIBERALISM.**

It is a portent of the time when "A Radical of 85," writing in the *Westminster Review* on "The Left Wing—Past and Future," openly admits the break-up of Radicalism through the advent of a national Labour party, which has come to stay. He attributes this disintegration to the renunciation of the responsibilities of leadership by Lord Rosebery, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. John Morley, and the personal ascendancy of Mr. Chamberlain. He laments the absence on the part of Liberal leaders of a disposition to deal effectively with the Liberal-Labour problem. He asks:—

Cannot a Radical and Liberal-Labour combination be projected on the basis of a policy which, after negotiation, the Labour Representation Committee might be willing to submit for the consideration of their local affiliated committees, or for discussion in accordance with the terms of their constitution?

He thinks the conference at Bradford in February showed that 422,000 against 533,000 were in favour of making joint action with Liberals and Radicals possible. Excepting for conservative loyalty to the name and past of Radicalism and a similar paradoxical devotion to the Liberal "tradition," the writer seems to have no reason for maintaining a strongly progressive section as distinct from the Labour party.

**FENCING AS A SPORT FOR GIRLS.**

In the *Girl's Realm* Miss G. B. Crozier gives a very interesting account of the progress of fencing among girls. It is a sport which has become exceedingly popular. From visits to various fencing schools she reports that about a year's study is necessary to make a girl a "free" fencer. The outfit would cost from £2 12s. 6d. to £3 6s. 6d., and the fees for the first course of twelve lessons would cost two to three guineas. One professor of the art reports that six years ago only six ladies came to learn at his school: now 112. The "Ladies' London Fencing Club" already numbers some thirty prominent ladies. The art is strongly commended as greatly contributing to the health, upright carriage, graceful motion, and mental concentration of the fencer.

**Training Waif and Stray Girls.**

Mr. Hugh B. Philpott tells, in the *Leisure Hour*, the story of the Gordon House Girls' Home, used by the London School Board for its feminine waifs and strays. One of the girls has apparently never slept in a bed. Every morning she was found curled up on the bedroom floor. Another tramp's child slept almost continuously for three weeks. The palatial environment—for the house was once a royal palace—seems to destroy the baneful effects of heredity. The girls are trained for domestic service.

### THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO.

In *McClure's Magazine* there is a most valuable article on the Negro problem in the United States from the pen of Carl Schurz. He says:—

The coloured people, originally brought here by force, are here to stay. The scheme to transport them back to Africa is absolutely idle. If adopted, its execution would be found practically impossible. To transport ten millions of negroes across the sea would require ten thousand voyages of ships carrying one thousand passengers each. The bulk of the coloured population will remain in the South, where the climate is more congenial to them and where they can more profitably devote themselves to productive work. It would be a great economic embarrassment to the South if that working force disappeared from its fields. Under the fundamental law of the country they are no longer slaves, but free men. They have the aspirations of free men. According to the intent of the same fundamental law, they are also citizens and voters. Whether it would or would not have been wiser to emancipate them gradually and to withhold the right of voting from them, or to introduce them by degrees into the body of voters, is no longer the question.

#### NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Negro suffrage is plausibly objected to on the ground that the great bulk of the coloured population of the South are very ignorant. This is true. But the same is true of a large portion of the white population. If the suffrage is dangerous in the hands of certain voters on account of their ignorance, it is as dangerous in the hands of ignorant whites as in the hands of ignorant blacks. To remedy this, two things might be done: to establish an educational test for admission to the suffrage, excluding illiterates; and, secondly, to provide for systems of public instruction so as gradually to do away with illiteracy, subjecting whites and blacks alike to the same restrictions and opening to them the same opportunities. This would be easily assented to by the Southern whites if the real or the principal objection to negro suffrage consisted in the ignorance of the black men. It is also said "that education unfits the negro for work." This is in so far true as it makes many negroes unwilling to devote themselves to the ordinary plantation labour, encouraging them to look for work more congenial to their abilities and tastes, and sometimes even seducing them to live upon their wits without work. But the same, then, is true in regard to white men.

As to the outlook, there are signs pointing in different ways. The applause called forth by such virulent pronouncements as those by Governor Vardaman, and the growls with which some Southern newspapers and agitators receive the united efforts of high-minded Southern and Northern men to advance education in the Southern States among both races, as well as the political appeals made to a reckless race-prejudice, are evidence that the reactionary spirit is a strong power with many Southern people.

#### THE FEELING IN THE SOUTH.

On the other hand, the fact that the united efforts for education in the South, which I mentioned, are heartily and effectively supported, not only by a large number of Southern men of high standing in society, but by some important political office in the

Southern States, and by a large portion of the Southern press; and the further fact that the crimes committed in the peonage cases were disclosed by Southern officers of the law, that the indictments were found by Southern grand juries, that verdicts of guilty were pronounced by Southern petit juries, that sentence was passed by a Southern judge in language the dignity and moral feeling of which could hardly have been more elevated, and that the exposure of those crimes evoked among the people of the South many demonstrations of righteous wrath at such villainies—all these things and others of the same kind are symptoms of moral forces at work which, if well organised and directed, will be strong enough effectually to curb the reactionary spirit, and gradually to establish in the South, with regard to the negro problem, an order of things founded on right and justice, delivering Southern society of the constant irritations and alarms springing from wrongful and untenable conditions, giving it a much-needed rest in the assurances of righteousness, and animating it with a new spirit of progress.

No doubt the most essential work will have to be done in and by the South itself.

#### RACE ANTAGONISM.

Mr. Schurz says it is purely on the ground of colour that the objection to negro suffrage finds its ground. It is a question of race antagonism.

But they will be able to show that, even supposing the average negro not to be able to reach the level of the average white man, the negro may reach a much higher level than he now occupies, and that, for his own good as well as the good of society, he should be brought up to as high a level as he can reach; and further, that the negro race has not only, since emancipation, accumulated an astonishing amount of property—nearly 800,000,000 dols. worth in farms, houses, and various business establishments—but has also produced not a few eminent men—eminent in literature, in medicine, in law, in mathematics, in theology, in educational work, in art, in mechanics—exceptional coloured men, to be sure, but eminent men are exceptional in any race—who have achieved their successes under conditions so difficult and disheartening as to encourage the belief that they might have accomplished much more, and that many more such men would have come forth, had their environment been more just and the opportunities more favourable.

#### RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

In this way a body of high-minded and enlightened Southerners may gradually succeed in convincing even many of the most prejudiced of their people that white ignorance and lawlessness are just as bad and dangerous as black ignorance and lawlessness; that black patriotism, integrity, ability, industry, usefulness, good citizenship, and public spirit are just as good and as much entitled to respect and reward as capabilities and virtues of the same name among whites; that the rights of the white man under the Constitution are no more sacred than those of the black man; that neither white nor black can override the rights of the other without eventually endangering his own; and that the negro question can finally be settled so as to stay settled only on the basis of the fundamental law of the land as it stands, by fair observance of that law, and not by any tricky circumvention of it.

## ALASKA'S RAILROADS.

The pioneer railroad in Alaska was the White Pass and Yukon Railroad, completed about five years ago for the purpose of connecting the Klondike region with the outer world. This road, only 112 miles in length, had many engineering obstacles to contend with, and is still operated in the winter with the greatest difficulty. In his article on "Arctic Railway Building," in *Cassier's*, Mr. George E. Walsh reminds us that the builders of the White Pass road were considered rash in attempting to construct and operate a line in such a region; and yet their investments have proved exceedingly profitable.

Last year, this same road paid 60 per cent. dividends to its stockholders, and its stock sold in Chicago at the exceedingly high price of £150 per share. When the shares were first offered to the public, they were sold at 22s. 6d. apiece, and the par value was £2. This phenomenal increase in value is due to the rapidly-improving conditions in Alaska, and to the tremendous impetus to travel given by the line. Summer visitors now go through the Yukon Pass in ever-increasing numbers, and all along the old trail covered by the road adventurous tourists swarm in summer.

## HOW THE RAILROAD REDUCED LIVING EXPENSES.

As a matter of fact, this pioneer northern road has proved as advantageous to the public as to its stockholders. Besides annually attracting thousands of tourists to the old goldfields, the road has benefited the dwellers within the Arctic Circle by greatly reducing the cost of living. Before the line was constructed, it was very costly to get supplies in the gold region, as they had to be taken over the Pass on the backs of men. This cost from 2s. 6d. to 14s. per pound, and the goods delivered in Dawson at this price were well worth it. The building of the railway brought the cost of goods-transportation down to something less than 3d. per pound.

## CAPE NOME'S "WILD GOOSE RAILROAD."

Mr. Walsh also describes the transportation situation at the Cape Nome goldfields, where a railroad was almost as imperatively demanded as in the Klondike region:—

Cape Nome is fully as important as the Klondike region, from the gold-seeker's point of view; but it has a barren coast so rough and inhospitable that ships cannot approach nearer than two or three miles. There are no good harbours, and the ships carrying supplies to this place have to lighter their cargo ashore through a difficult sea. It is not only a wasteful practice of getting supplies into Cape Nome, but it is dangerous and expensive. With even such poor facilities for landing cargoes, and the resulting high prices for all the ordinary commodities of life, the city of Nome has sprung up and grown into a town of twenty thousand inhabitants. The excuse for its existence may be the hidden treasures

of gold, but it is a city established to stay. Its inhabitants are branching out more and more into new lines of industry. Farming, timber-raising, hunting, and even manufacturing, are developing about this city of the far north.

Two years ago, the traffic from the coast to the city became so great that a second railway was built. This small road was known from the beginning as the "Wild Goose Railroad." It connects the city of Nome with Anvil Creek, and, although only about five miles long, it has proved an excellent feeder to the city. Miners and tourists coming from Anvil Creek and the coast can take the railway and cross the five miles of rugged country in comparative ease and comfort.

This little "Wild Goose Road" has proved a money-maker, for it has in a single summer made more than nine times the cost of constructing and equipping it, and its stock has soared far above par.

## THE ALL-LAND ROUTE TO EUROPE.

Of the various railroad lines projected under the Arctic Circle, the only one now in the course of construction is the "North Star Line," which promises to do great things for the Seward Peninsula, and to provide the key to the great trans-Siberian-Behring Strait railway route, concerning which Mr. Walsh says:—

The dream of an all-land route to Europe by a tunnel under Behring Strait is no longer a picture of the imagination, but promises to become an assured fact within the present decade. There will be fewer engineering difficulties and expenses in building it than in cutting a canal through Panama. Surveys of the route have already been made and studied, and capital has actually been organised to undertake the preliminary work.

The new road, or "North Star Line," will become an important feeder to this new overland route, or possibly a part of the main branch. For the present, however, it opens up a part of the Seward Peninsula. This small peninsula juts far out into the ocean, and almost reaches Siberia. It contains famous Cape Nome, and it is rich in gold deposits and fine agricultural land. The Solomon River runs up through a part of this section, affording a fine harbour on the coast thirty or forty miles east of the city of Nome. This is about the only good harbour on the southern shore of Seward Peninsula, and its importance is easily recognised. Solomon City, at the mouth of the river, has grown rapidly, and is now an important seaport.

Fifty odd miles from the river's mouth is Council City, another town which has had extremely rapid growth. The North Star Line will run from Solomon City to Council City, and thus connect the seacoast with a distributing point far up in the interior. The whole interior of the Cape Nome region will thus be opened up and a new impetus be given to traffic both in freight and passengers.

The building of this railway is far less of an experiment than either that of the White Pass and Yukon line or the Wild Goose road, and when finished it will tap one of the richest timber regions of Alaska.

## SOME GOOD STORIES FROM "CORNHILL."

Lady Broome continues her Colonial memories in *Cornhill*. In her youthful days in New Zealand she used to teach the shepherds reading and writing. She tells of two men living in a lonely and distant river gorge who came regularly to Sunday afternoon service:—

But they never came together, and their brand-new suit of shepherd's plaid had always a strange effect. One day I ventured to ask why they could not come together, either to the lessons or the service, and was informed that the clothes were the difficulty.

"You see, it's this way, Mum. "We've only got one suit, and we got it a between size on purpose. Joe, he's too tall, and I'm too short, so I turns it up, and Joe he wears leggin's and such like, and so we makes it do till after shearin'."

## "DRANK THEM TROUSERS."

Judge Parry gives glimpses in the *Cornhill* of a day of his life in the County Court, Manchester. Here is one instance. A woman plaintiff suing for 9s. 6d. says:—

"I lent yon mon's missus my mon's Sunday trousers to pay 'is rent, an' I want 'em back."

The defendant at last condescends to reply:—

"Why yon woman an' my missus drank them trousers."

Two ladies pawn the husband's trousers, and quench an afternoon's thirst with the proceeds. The owner of the Sunday trousers is told by his wife a story of destitution and want of rent, and the generous loan of garments. Everyone in the street but the husband enjoys the joke. The indignant husband, believing in his wife, sues for the trousers and sends his wife to court.

## WHAT'S MY BLOOMIN' YED FOR?

He tells of a blacksmith who came to a farriery class at Preston:—

The clerk in charge gave him a note-book and a pencil.

"Wot's this 'ere for?" asks the blacksmith.

"To take notes," replied the clerk.

"Notes? Wot sort o' notes?"

"Why, anything that the lecturer says which you think important and want to remember, you make a note of it," said the clerk.

"Oh," was the scornful reply, "anything I want to remember I must make a note of in this 'ere book, must I? Then wot do you think my bloomin' yed's for?"

## A DESIRABLE EPITAPH.

The judge confesses himself once greatly encouraged by a criticism passed upon him which he accidentally overheard:—

I was going away from the court, and passed two men walking slowly away. I had decided against them, and they were discussing why I had done so.

"Well, 'ow on earth 'e could do it I don't see, do you, Bill?"

"'E's a fool."

"Yes, 'e's a fool, a — fool, but 'e did 'is best."

"Ay. I think 'e did 'is best."

The judge adds: "I have often thought that one might rest beneath an unkind epitaph than this":—

HE WAS  
A — FOOL,  
BUT  
HE DID HIS BEST.

## ANIMALS' JOKES.

In *La Revue* M. Henri Coupin discusses the facetious spirit in animals, the extent to which they play practical jokes, whether simply for amusement, or, as much more often happens, to revenge themselves, or get something on which they have set their hearts.

As might be expected, monkeys are fondest of playing practical jokes. Darwin long ago noticed in them an unbounded feeling for the comic, though it must be admitted that in all jokes played by monkeys there seems more vengeance than any other sentiment. Dogs, however, often show a genuine sense of fun, but what is much less generally known, so occasionally do bulls. Some years ago, relates a Frenchman resident in India:—

I occupied a house surrounded by several acres of fine pasture-land. The fine grass of this enclosure tempted much cattle from the village, and, when the gates were open, they did not scruple to come in. My servants did their best to drive away the invaders, but one day they came to me, considerably perturbed, saying that a Brahmin bull which they had beaten had fallen down dead. (These are, of course, sacred and privileged animals, inviolable.) Learning that the marauder was dead, I went at once to see it; there its body lay, seemingly quite dead. A good deal annoyed by this circumstance, which might cause me trouble with the natives, I was not long in making a detailed examination, and I hastened to return to the house, meaning to go and inform the authorities at once of what had happened. I had been gone some time when a man arrived running delighted to tell me that the bull had got on to its feet, and was quietly grazing. Suffice it to say that the animal had a habit of pretending to be dead, thus rendering it impossible to turn him out, whenever he found himself in a place which pleased him and which he did not wish to leave. This ruse was repeated several times so as to enjoy my excellent turf.

Elephants can also play practical jokes, as also can certain birds, notably parrots. But most of the cases cited certainly show little trace of pure fun or humour, and a great deal of malice or simple greediness.

### CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

What the Canadians think of the people of the United States is a subject which greatly interests Cy Warman. He informs us, in *Leslie's Monthly Magazine* for March, that Canada will never become a part of the United States. "Her people are not in sympathy with the Republic. Her public men are constantly being shocked by what they call the depredations of the American Government. They express amazement at the 'audacity' of the Washington Government in the Panama incident. They look upon Uncle Sam as a Rough Rider, galloping and cutting out a province, roping it, throwing it, and branding it 'U.S.' without the consent of the calf, or of its mother, who bawls at the bars, bristling with ten-inch guns—bellows and bawls piteously in her impotent rage. What distresses Canadian public men is the belief that this will always be so, that the Democrats would be as bad (Mr. Cleveland—Venezuela); in short, that the disease is national. 'Privately, personally, the Yankees are the salt of the earth,' they tell you, 'but Uncle Sam is a road agent, swaggering up and down the country taking what he wants.'"

Canada, Mr. Warman believes, will ere long become an independent nation. He quotes the words of a prominent Canadian public man on this point.

"There is no room on this continent for a monarchical form of government, and, sooner or later, it will pass."

"What would you do?" I asked.

"I'd make it, to-morrow, a Republic, like Switzerland, with no army but the mounted police, and no navy but the fishing fleet, having the passing applause and eternal friendship of eight-tenths of the people of the United States and the goodwill of the world."

### CANADA AND RECIPROCITY.

The Hon. John Charlton, M.P., of Canada, in the *North American Review*, writes on the advantages that would fall to Canada from reciprocity with the United States in natural products. Compared with these advantages, in Mr. Charlton's opinion, the advantages offered by Mr. Chamberlain's proposals for moderate preference on half a dozen articles would be trivial indeed. According to the way he sums up the matter, the proposed British reciprocity is sentiment; American reciprocity in natural products would be business. If the United States removes the duty from any article in favour of Canada, and retains that duty against other countries, then Canada has the preference in the American markets. Under this view of the case, the American preference on wheat would be 25 cents; British, 6 cents; American preference on flour, 25 per

cent.; British preference, 8 per cent.; American preference on eggs, cheese, and butter, an average of 25 per cent.; British preference, 5 per cent.

### AN ANCIENT MEXICAN CHURCH AND MONASTERY.

Three-quarters of an hour from the city of Mexico by electric car is the suburban town of San Angel, at the base of the foothills, now fast becoming a popular summer resort. The following brief description of the old church of Nuestra Señora del Carmen, the most interesting architectural feature of the place, is quoted from the January number of *Modern Mexico*:—

Its triple domes, with their tiles shining brightly in the sunlight, are the first objects that arrest the attention of strangers approaching the town. Its Carmelite bell-tower, or campanario, is distinctive, and the edifice is one of the handsomest ecclesiastical monuments in all Mexico. It was dedicated to the worship of God in 1617, or three years before the Pilgrim Fathers of New England landed on Plymouth Rock. The interior is handsomely decorated, and contains some notable paintings by the famous Mexican artist, Cabrera. Pious women have adorned the chapel of Our Lady, which is one of the features of this ancient church, and the magnificent Churrigueresque ornamentation of the northern transept is a splendid specimen of this most distinctive Spanish mode of decoration. Beneath this transept rest in their eternal sleep forty-five American soldiers who were killed or died of disease during the war of the North American invasion, when the adjoining monastery of the Carmelite fathers was converted into a military hospital and barracks, the good fathers nursing the wounded Americans with such Christian devotion and good-will that when the troops evacuated San Angel monks and soldiers fell on one another's necks and wept.

Regarding the old Carmelite monastery itself Mr. Janvier writes:—

The monastery is a fascinating place, even in its ruin, for a considerable portion of it has been razed, and what remains is falling into decay. In its rear, sloping to the south and east, is a garden once kept trimly but now a wilderness of fruit trees and shrubs and flowers in which are old water-tanks and a great fish-pond from which the fish long since have vanished; and from the terrace overhanging the garden, just out from the refectory, one looks eastward over miles of orchards and gardens, dotted here and there with low, square houses, and here and there with little church-towers, and above all these the great tower of the church at Coyocan, to the far horizon where the snow-capped mountains rise against the blue sky. In the refectory there are remnants of some very tolerable frescoes, and in the cloister, just off the churchyard, are others still more ruinous. Among these latter, cleansed from the overlying whitewash by some loving hand, is a wonderfully fine head of Christ.

## SHAKESPEARE AND THE BEGINNING OF ENGLISH COLONIAL POLITICS.

It was a German who dived into Shakespeare's theology. Germans later wrote exhaustively about his views on politics, jurisprudence, philosophy, and natural history. Scholars of other nationalities have treated him as a philologist and a medical student, as a landowner, as a hunter, and as a fisherman. And now it is again a German who comes to the front with a study of the "immortal William" as a prophet of England's greatness as a colonial empire. The student will be much surprised, says Alfred Zimmerman, writing in the *Deutsche Rundschau* (Berlin), at the impression made upon the poet and dramatist by the great expansion movement beginning in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This writer claims that not only was Shakespeare alive to the spirit of colonial empire which was then in the air, but that he read and was influenced by every important book published on foreign lands and England's interest therein, and that he foresaw British world-dominance.

### VAN LINSCHOTEN AND SHAKESPEARE.

The writer's attention was brought to this subject by witnessing one of Beerbohm Tree's performances of "As You Like It." Sir Toby, in his reference to the "nettle of India," suggested to Mr. Zimmerman the study of Shakespeare's references to foreign lands. He finds that in the year when "Twelfth Night" was published the first large comprehensive map of India appeared, and also the at one time famous book of Jan Huigen van Linschoten, "Discours of Voyages into ye Easte & West Indies," published in London in 1598. These, he believes, influenced the impressionable mind of Shakespeare, because "all the world was then discovering new lands," and Linschoten's work made as great an impression in England as it had made in Holland. In both countries it was the inspiring cause of increase in shipbuilding, and in the founding of colonies, and really brought about the establishment of the Dutch and English East India companies. He quotes, further, Shakespeare's words, "You have more lines to your face than the new map of India," and it pleases him to speculate that the author of this book sent a copy fresh from the press to the poet.

### THE EVIDENCE IN THE DRAMAS.

A rapid survey of English colonial ventures from the time of John Cabot to the enterprises of Drake, Raleigh, and Frobisher, brings Mr. Zimmerman to a consideration of still further detailed evidence in the dramas. He gives

many quotations from them in support of his theory. He believes that he has evidence which will confirm T. D. Halliwell's discovery that Shakespeare wrote poems on the Spanish Armada.

### REFERENCES TO FOREIGN LANDS.

Mr. Zimmerman finds references to the metals of India in "Henry the Fifth," to the East and West Indies in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," to the Indian empire in "Macbeth," to battles with wild men in "The Tempest," to "the wild and barbarous Indians" in "Love's Labour Lost," and to African dwarfs in "Much Ado About Nothing." He also finds frequent references to foreign animals, plants, and precious stones—to potatoes in "Merry Wives of Windsor" and "Troilus," to rubber trees in "Othello," to ebony in "Love's Labour Lost," to chameleons in "Hamlet," to guinea-pigs in "Othello," to alligators in "Romeo and Juliet," to ostriches in "Henry the Fourth," and occasional references to the elephant, the tiger, the lion, the rhinoceros, the donkey, the leopard, and the unicorn, with mention of many lands at the other end of the world—Arabia, Persia, Ethiopia, Tripoli, Mexico, Libya, Mauretania, and Guiana. In "As You Like It" he makes Rosalind speak of "a discovery in the South Sea." In "The Tempest" Patagonia is mentioned.

The Second Gentleman, in "King Henry the Eighth," says of the Queen:—

Our king has all the Indies in his arms,  
And more and richer, when he strains that lady.

"What statesman," asks Mr. Zimmerman, in conclusion, "can boast of having so accurately and graphically predicted the result of British colonisation in the new world, and the rise of the American nation, as Shakespeare has when he makes Cranmer, in his speech to King Henry, say:—

Nor shall this peace sleep with her: but as when  
The bird of wonder dies, the maiden phoenix,  
Her ashes new-create another heir,  
As great in admiration as herself;  
So shall she leave her blessedness to one,  
When heaven shall call her from this cloud of darkness,

Who from the sacred ashes of her honour  
Shall star-like rise, as great in fame as she was,  
And so stand fix'd: peace, plenty, love, truth, terror,

That were the servants to this chosen infant,  
Shall then be his, and like a vine grow to him:  
Wherever the bright sun of heaven shall shine,  
His honour and the greatness of his name  
Shall be, and make new nations.



**A CARTHUSIAN MONASTERY IN ENGLAND.**

There are, it seems, less than a thousand Carthusians of both sexes in the world, so strict is the order, so severe the discipline. The life of some of this small number is described in the *March Pall Mall Magazine* by one who recently obtained admission to the English monastery of St. Hugh, Parkminster, facing the South Downs. Needless to say, the writer is a man, Mr. S. E. Winbolt, for no woman can on any pretext obtain admission. Severe as the order is it is rich, and has recently been able to show hospitality to sixty of the monks who fell victims to the Law of Associations in France. As they go about their daily work the monks are absolutely silent, unless compelled to speak. Every day between the angelus at 6 in the evening and that at 6.30 in the morning there is the "Great Silence," not to be broken on any pretext whatever.

In such a monastery the Prior is supreme; after him comes the Vicar, then the Fathers, then the Brothers, controlled by the Procurator, who is also the housekeeper, spending the money and receiving it. St. Hugh's would now be poor but for its share of the profits from the sale of the famous "Chartreuse." The house was founded from La Grande Chartreuse in 1873.

Of the three vows common in the Church, obedience, poverty and chastity, the Carthusians take only that of obedience and stability, and promise "*conversionem morum meorum*," or moral conversion, and these vows necessarily include the two others.

**WHAT THE MONKS DO.**

What do the monks do? is the question which will probably be asked by everyone. The order is mainly contemplative; and although each Father wears a hair shirt, the severities are more mental than physical—each Father having to wrestle much in prayer for the good estate of the members of the order, and to offer up many mediatorial intercessions for the sins of the world.

From 6 till 9 the novices and junior professed (not irrevocably severed from the world) engage in various devotional exercises; at 9 the inmates of the cells—always breakfastless, for the Carthusian may drink no tea, coffee or cocoa unless he is ill—meditate for half an hour, and then for an equal time to their various occupations, woodwork, bookbinding, cultivating their gardens, or whatever it may be. When neither in chapel nor in cell, a brother is probably at his particular occupation in one of the "obediences." An obedience, it seems, is a place where carpentry, washing or shoemaking is done. The pantry, kitchen, and blacksmith's shop are obediences. The monks do most necessary work

themselves, although sometimes assisted by professional workmen retained about the house. In free time, with the permission of the Prior, a monk may write letters, and occasionally receive a visitor, who is allowed to stay in the guest-house two whole days, excluding the day of arrival and departure; but only a moderate amount of either letter-writing or visits are allowed.

**OBEEDIENCE, CHARITY, HUMILITY.**

Mr. Winbolt reminds us that, apart from the merits or the demerits of asceticism, history has little, if anything, serious to charge against these brown or white-habited friars. So long as monasteries are well-ordered and not too numerous to the population, he thinks they may be of service in "holding aloft the lamps of Obedience, Charity, and Humility."

**TOLSTOY ON THE ORTHODOX RELIGION OF RUSSIA.**

Count Tolstoy has written for the *Revue de Paris* an article entitled "What the Orthodox Religion Really Is." He indicts the Russian National Church for apostasy to the tenets of the founder of Christianity on almost every count, and gives this description of the orthodox religion, which, he declares, is losing its hold on the people:—

Orthodox religion brings to my mind only a lot of long haired men, who are very arrogant, without instruction, clothed in silk and velvet, decorated with ornaments and jewels, whom one calls archbishops and metropolitans, and thousands of other men, with hair uncombed, who find themselves under the most servile domination of a few individuals who, under colour of dispensing the sacraments, cheat and rob the people. How can I have faith in this Church and believe, if to a man who asks from the bottom of his soul it replies only by the most miserable deceptions, by inanities, and affirms that no one has the right to make any other reply to these questions? . . . I may choose the colour of my trousers, I may take a wife according to my taste, but in other respects, in those in which I feel myself a man, I must ask these imbecile people, these fools and deceivers. As a guide of my life in the innermost corner of my soul, I am to have the pastor, the priest of my parish, who has just come from the seminary, a shallow boy, almost illiterate, or an aged drunkard, whose only care is to acquire as many fowls and pigs as he can. If during prayer the deacon asks long life for the adulteress, Catherine the Second, or for Peter, that robber and assassin who blasphemed the Gospel, I must pray for that. Often these miserable wretches have asked that my brothers be burned or hanged, and I must cry "*Anathema!*" These men declare that my brethren shall be cursed, and I must cry "*Anathema!*" They insist that I shall drink wine in a little spoon, and assert that it is not wine, but the blood of the body of God—and I must do it. Oh, but it is terrible!"

### THE VICTORIA FALLS.

The *Pall Mall Magazine* contains the fullest description, with the best illustrations, that have yet appeared in England of these wonderful falls on the Zambesi River, discovered nearly fifty years ago by Livingstone, and soon to be reached by the railway now being pushed northwards from Bulawayo. The Falls are in country actually under the rule of the British South Africa Company. Immediately above the Falls the Zambesi is, in places, over a mile wide—a peacefully flowing stream, dotted with islands, on which grow tall palms, and there is nothing to disturb the serenity except it be the waterfowl on the look-out for fish, and an occasional hippopotamus. As to how the river comes to form this gigantic waterfall, Mr. C. Douglas-Jones, the writer of this timely article, gives a clear description:—

A broad river with a comparatively slow current suddenly hurls itself into a narrow crack or fissure in the earth which reaches across its bed from bank to bank. This fissure is of an average width of three hundred feet and a depth of four hundred feet, and has one narrow outlet six hundred feet wide by which the water collected in it can escape, and this nearer to one end than the other. As can easily be imagined, the volume of water collected at the bottom of the fissure is enormous, and having only a small exit comes rushing and surging out with great force.

Immediately after leaving the fissure the gorge, into which the water flows, makes a sharp bend. This still more increases the agitation of the water and the name—"Boiling Pot"—given to this bend is most expressive. At the Boiling Pot the river begins a tortuous course of some thirty miles between cliffs four hundred feet high.

Only in two places, so far as is known at present, can these cliffs be descended to the level of the water. Across the falls nature has drawn a band of colour—the rainbow—one of the most beautiful features of the Victoria Falls. "At every turn the sun on the mist causes it to become full of prismatic colour, now as a rainbow, now as a variegated coloured cloud, but always of surpassing beauty."

Quite near the falls is Livingstone Island, where Livingstone camped for some months when he discovered the falls, and the tree on which he cut his initials still stands.

The grandest view of the falls, says the writer, is looking east towards north-western Rhodesia:—

The island juts out over the abyss, and we look along about a thousand yards of cataract hurling themselves into a long and narrow chasm. It is a grand sight. The rainbows here are at their best—double and sometimes treble. The prismatic colours are very distinct and the clouds of mist seem to chase each other up these arcs of light. Immediately

opposite is the Rain Forest, from which down the face of the cliffs numbers of little gleaming white rivulets are running; these seem to be licked up and to rise again before ever they reach half-way to the bottom.

### BRITISH SUPREMACY IN INDIA.

At the Nineteenth Indian National Congress, recently held in Calcutta, the president, Mr. Ghose, bewailed British domination as prejudicial to the best interests of the Hindus. He said:—

Are we to believe that the policy which many years ago killed our indigenous industries, which even only the other day and under a Liberal administration unblushingly imposed excise duties on our cotton manufactures, which steadily drains our national resources to the extent of something like twenty millions sterling per annum, and which, by imposing heavy burdens on our agricultural population, increases the frequency and intensity of our famines to an extent unknown in former times—are we to believe that the various administrative acts which have led to these results were directly inspired by a beneficent Providence?

### BRITISH RULE A NECESSITY.

Commenting on this presidential address, the *Indian Nation* says, editorially:—

Admitting all the grievances that can be urged against the government, can it be denied that British rule has been the salvation of the country? We must confess we do not share, we do not even understand, Mr. Ghose's indignation at the remark that British supremacy in India is a divine dispensation. This is not the place to write a history of the beginnings of English rule or to attempt a description of this country, its princes and peoples, at the time when the sceptre seemed to pass naturally from the nerveless grasp of the Mogul into the steady and righteous hands that have since wielded it. But the most superficial observation will suffice to show that for the peoples of India, never welded into a nation, and incapable of union, self-government, and spontaneous development, British rule was a necessity. . . . We do not believe it is claimed in any quarter that particular administrative acts have been directly inspired by Providence; but it may be safely said that, admitting—at any rate, for argument's sake—every item of Mr. Ghose's impeachment, British rule has been better than any other rule that precedes it in modern times, that it has averted many possible calamities and prepared the way for many possible benefits, and that on this ground it may be regarded as a beneficent divine intervention. Without British rule, where would have been our political and social congresses and conferences, a free press, legal equality, the aspirations which we want to be gratified, the notion of popular rights, the recognition of the responsibilities of government, the material benefits of the railway, the telegraph and the factory, the multifarious blessings implied in *Pax Britannica*, the schools and colleges and hospitals open to all, and that modern culture of which Mr. Ghose himself is one of the finest products?

## THE GERMANS IN KIAO-CHAU.

In the *Deutsche Rundschau* for February there is an article on the German Protectorate of Kiao-Chau by Lieut.-General A. von Janson, who has recently visited the colony.

The writer tells the story of the founding of the colony, which was for the double object of providing a safe shelter for the German squadron and opening up a market for the development of German trade. A coaling station and a suitable dock for repairing the ships were to be included. A purely military station, such as England might have established, was out of the question for the German Empire, and with the limited choice of territory still available for a Chinese market Kiao-Chau was the best, and certainly superior to Wei-Hai-Wei. Kiao-Chau cannot, of course, be compared to Hong Kong, because the conditions in the latter are so exceptionally favourable—more favourable, indeed, than can perhaps be found again in any other part of the world.

The town of Kiao-Chau seems to be situated not in the colony itself, but outside, in neutral territory. Chinese troops may not be stationed here, but German troops may move about with perfect freedom. On the other hand, Germany may not acquire any territory here. Fuel appears to be very scarce, for everywhere in the non-agricultural districts the smallest plants are collected as a possible substitute for firewood. From the middle of July to the middle of September there are heavy rains, and as the force of the water washes away all before it, it is useless to attempt any kind of vegetation on the rocks which hem in the place. The low flat districts are covered with field produce, and one cannot help admiring the industry of the Chinese working all day in their little fields, knowing that their crops may any time be destroyed in a few hours by the force of the waters. They submit, without much ado, to what seems to them the inevitable, and begin over again.

When the Germans came to the town of Tsingtau (Kiao-Chau) the conditions seemed hopeless—dirty houses, want of water, etc.; but now after five years there is a flourishing town with European buildings and wide streets, and new villages have been built for most of the displaced Chinese inhabitants; in fact, no Chinese, except those who are servants to Europeans, are allowed to live in Tsingtau itself; they are relegated to the business district near the harbour and the railway. Everything possible has been done to ensure cleanliness and healthy conditions. During the five years of the colony the progress which trade has made has been satisfactory on the whole, but there remains much to be done.

## LIVING IN LONDON ON 1s. A DAY.

London's cheapest hotels form the subject of a chatty article in *Cassell's* by W. B. Robertson. He opens by remarking on the strange fact that hotels which have the enormous profit of intoxicating liquors to draw upon are always more expensive than temperance hotels. He says in the Metropole the cheapest bedroom one can get costs 4s. 6d. a night, attendance 1s. 6d., breakfast 3s. 6d. Even in Whitechapel a bedroom in a licensed hotel costs 3s. 6d.; and close against the docks the cheapest room is 2s. 6d. But in a Covent Garden temperance hotel, fitted with every modern improvement, the charges are—bedroom, boots, and attendance, 2s. 6d.; breakfast, 1s.; total, 3s. 6d. A licensed victualler explained this by saying that if they lowered their charges to the rate of the temperance hotel they would be flooded with guests whose only desire was to drink all night.

Mr. Robertson says, "I know at least a dozen hotels in London replete with every convenience, where one can be well-bedded and well-breakfasted for 1s. 6d., and even less." He cites one at which he stayed in Clerkenwell which cost: bedroom and boots, 1s.; breakfast, consisting of a pot of tea, rasher of bacon and an egg, bread and butter, 6d.—total, 1s. 6d. The bedroom was "as good as any plain man wants." At another such hotel in the Borough he had a small but comfortable bedroom and a breakfast for a total of 11½d. Had he been a weekly guest, his daily bill would have been still smaller. He had in addition a share of the coffee room, writing room and smoke room, the latter being particularly attractive. The very cheapest "hotel" accommodation he ever heard of was provided in Edinburgh, and was known as the "Bawbee Lean." For a halfpenny, or a bawbee, a man was allowed to stand in a long room leaning or bending against a rope stretched from end to end. "In the morning, when, in the opinion of mine host, his guests had had enough for their money, he simply untied the end of the rope, and allowed the force of gravity to do the rest." But it is in the Rowton House that the writer finds those who have been initiated into the mystery of living on something about 1s. per 24 hours. Bed 6d., boots ½d., breakfast 2d., dinner 3½d., tea 2d.—1s. 2d. altogether. "4d. a night, with Sundays free to weekly tenants, is the cheapest bed a European can get in London."

The writer closes with the remark that "London has a reputation for being a dear place to live in. It is a reputation, however, she scarcely deserves. True, one can live in London more expensively than anywhere else; at the same time, one can command plain comfort more cheaply."

### A CURIOUS PORTRAIT OF THE TSAR.

The *Fortnightly Review* opens with an anonymous "character sketch" of the Tsar. It is an amusing illustration of the difficulty which men of the world, accustomed to coarser tests and grosser standards, have in understanding the character of a great humane genius. His dislike to the shedding of the blood, whether of man or beast, is set down to personal timidity. His recognition that women are worthy advisers and confidantes is construed as another sign of weakness. A filial loyalty to his mother, and a chivalrous regard for his wife as an equal comrade—both of them proofs of the man of finer mould—are set down as indicating a feeble will. Among the things that "the world's coarse thumb and finger failed to plumb" is the charm of his unpretentiousness; humility in an autocrat being to the ruder mind a paradox unintelligible. Yet as we owe some of the most valuable glimpses we possess of the highest characters to the report of their detractors, so through this "cloud of detractions rude" we obtain views of Nicholas the Second which will make his personality only the more attractive to keener judges of character.

#### HIS DIGNITY.

The writer begins with a literary variant of the Oriental custom which vents its spleen by cursing a man's ancestors. Under the specious plea of estimating the influences of heredity, the writer heaps together whatever is tragic or sombre in the annals of the Romanoffs. So we are made grateful for the glimpse which follows:—

In personal conversation with the Tsar men are struck immediately with the shrinking shyness and softly apprehensive, almost feminine, sweetness of the Russian Emperor. The contrast between the melancholy and reflective Tsar and the exuberant vitality of the Kaiser, bubbling and boiling with unexpended life power, can be appreciated best by those who have conversed with both. It must not be supposed that the Tsar, Nicholas II., is destitute of strength because his habitual outlook on life is one of Oriental resignation rather than of the hopefulness that might be expected from the head of a great Christian nation. The Tsar is remarkable for a dignity which is the more noticeable because he is small in size, and his voice is gentle and womanly. The dignity is like the dignity of Queen Victoria, which impressed everyone who entered her presence.

#### A HEREDITARY PASSION FOR PEACE.

The Tsar's passion for peace, which the writer characteristically describes as his "dread of war, which does not increase his popularity with the army," is stated to be derived from "closest association with his mother":—

The present writer has had the opportunity of hearing the views of the Dowager Empress of Russia on the subject of war. There can be no indiscretion

in saying that her Majesty's loathing and detestation of the method of settling international differences by resort to physical force it is impossible to exaggerate.

It is not that the Dowager Empress is insensible to the necessity of defending national rights by effective preparations by land and sea, but that the new spirit of humanity, which has already led to a distinct diminution in the military ambitions of France, finds a most powerful friend in the Dowager Empress of Russia.

This is only as it should be. The proverb runs: "It is the mother that makes the man"; and as the father was known as "the peace-keeper of Europe," the initiator of the Hague Conference is a happy instance of the higher heredity.

#### THE EMPRESS AND THE CIGARETTE.

Here is an amusing piece of gossip, in which the sympathies of the English readers will certainly not go against the Empress:—

There was a storm at Court early in the Tsar's married life on the subject of the ladies smoking. In the time of the Emperor Alexander cigarettes were permitted. When the present Empress acceded to power she forbade her ladies-in-waiting to solace themselves with an occasional cigarette. This smoking question raised a conflagration at Gatchina, Peterhof, Anitchkoff Palace, and Livadia, the glare of which has scarcely yet disappeared from the sky.

#### THE TSAR'S AMUSEMENTS.

The amusements of the Tsar are said to be few:—

He is fond of photography, sometimes indulges in a mood for the making of melancholy verse, and, as was said in a previous place, he is an adept with the cycle. When at Gatchina he is in the habit of cycling by himself for a portion of every day, but at Peterhof the work brought down from St. Petersburg, and the constant interviews with Ministers and officials, consume the whole of his time.

#### HIS ENGLISH LEANINGS.

The writer refers to the "mountains of papers that are despatched to him by cunning Ministers," who surround the young Tsar with a parapet of detail to prevent his mastery of the larger questions. English readers will be specially interested in the following paragraph:—

The Tsar is a kindly, saddened, overworked and unhappy man. His desire to do his duty compels him to engage in an unceasing struggle with details which are never overtaken. In this struggle he is helped by one of the best and noblest of women, whose virtues are derived through her mother from our own Queen Victoria. When the Tsar was a boy he had an English nurse who taught him to speak English without accent, and planted in his mind a love of English methods of life and habits which he has never lost. When the Tsar is in private costume he has recourse to an English tailor. Eng-

lish family life is his delight, and the English constitutional system he regards with a favourable eye. In character he is more like his grandfather than his father, but notwithstanding his undoubted abilities and fine disposition, he is too completely in the hands of his ministers and of his mother to exercise serious control over Russian policy.

#### A SINGULAR SUMMARY.

The writer concludes with this sententious summary:—

The Tsar Nicholas II. is physically weak; his nerves are shattered; his will feeble. He is amiable where iron-handedness is essential. He is dependent when a strong individuality is required. He is constantly in subjection first to one influence and then to another. He is more than usually amenable to women's control, and the fair sex has on more than one occasion exercised powerful, if not calamitous, influence upon his life.

All this reads very comically as a characterisation of the monarch who was strong enough to achieve what so shrewd a business man as Mr. Carnegie could describe as the greatest event of the nineteenth century—the century of Napoleon. The establishment of the first world-tribunal of peace is a singular monument to a “feeble will.”

#### THE NEW AMERICAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

General Chaffee, says a writer in the *American Review of Reviews*, who was an Ohio boy of eighteen or nineteen when the Civil War broke out, instead of joining the volunteers with his friends and neighbours, enlisted as a private in the regular army. This fact makes his rise to the highest place an absolutely unique thing in the military history of America. He served for 27 years in the Sixth Cavalry Regiment. Promotion in the regular army is a slow thing for a man in the ranks, and Chaffee was not a captain until two years after the end of the Civil War. His rapid advancement has come since the outbreak of the war with Spain. He made himself famous when he led the relief expedition to Peking. The allied forces could hardly have been got under way but for the decision of Chaffee to go alone with his United States troops if the others continued to hold back. This man for twenty-one years was captain of Company I. of the Sixth Cavalry, serving everywhere in Indian campaigns, from the Rio Grande to the Canadian line. General Chaffee is an aggressive disciplinarian, a man of simple and solid character, an honour to the United States army, and to the military profession.

#### THE LATIN FUTURE.

Dr. Emil Reich writes in the *Contemporary Review* on “The Future of the Latin Nations.”

##### SPAIN.

Of Spain he says:—

The division of nations into the living and the dying was the idea of a late English statesman. We may be permitted to doubt whether any of the nations of modern Europe is yet in so morbid a condition as to justify any prediction of its death. There is no reason to despair of Spain's future. Bodily and mentally the Spanish are as sane and sound as any, and though they may perhaps never be permitted to regain the proud station which once they held in the forefront of Europe, they may very well attain a humbler degree of ambition, develop their own home country and build up a polity as remarkable as any which at present exists.

##### ITALY.

Dr. Reich says that Papal hostility to the Government is the deepest shadow on Italy's future. But

her trump card in the future is her supremely excellent geopolitical position. Her great geographical advantages were largely contributory to the rise and prosperity of Venice. Italy is still the centre of the Mediterranean world, but of a regenerated Mediterranean world, in which the going to and fro of commerce is increasing every day. She has now reassumed her former position midway between the Orient and the Western world. The opening of the Suez Canal promises well for the future of Italy. She has not been able to avail herself to the full of the benefits of her newly-acquired position; she has had great evils at home with which to contend; but within the coming few years she must perforce make use of her advantages. A good geographical situation inevitably, almost automatically, confers prosperity.

##### FRANCE.

Dr. Reich declares that France's wonderful homogeneity is one of her greatest assets. He concludes:—

It has long been customary to regard the French Colonial Empire as more or less a failure; it should, however, not be forgotten that it embraces many of the richest portions of the globe, and would prove an immense source of capital in the event of European war. The African colonies have the additional advantage of being within a few hours' steam of the mother country. The late policy of France with regard to the Holy See has done much to nullify the sapping influence of the Catholic Church in France, and to rid the French of the one discordant element within their frontiers. With so many points to favour her, we can hardly doubt that France has the greatest chances of future success.

# THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW

The *Contemporary Review* opens with an article on "Japan and Russia," which is dealt with elsewhere. I have also quoted as leading article, the papers on the political situation, "The Future of the Latin Nations," and "British Rule in the Transvaal."

### THE REFORMED WAR OFFICE.

"Scrutator" criticises severely the newly-created Defence Department. He says:—

The Committee have created a new department under a mistaken idea. They see that in every continental nation the head of the Executive Government, whether he be Emperor or President, is much more in touch with the two fighting services than is the case in England. With our Constitution the King cannot take the position held by the head of a continental State. The Committee evidently think that the next best thing is for the Premier to take his place, and they are right. But when they propose to introduce their Defence Department under the plea that it will play the part performed by the General Staff in other countries, they are talking nonsense, and show clearly that they have not studied what the General Staff in other lands really does. No other nation has one department which serves as the brain of both Army and Navy, nor has any nation got any such over-ruling body like the New Department. In every continental organisation the branch of the marine or military administration which is really the head is the one which organises the force for war. In England this has never been the case. The Intelligence Department, which is the analogue of the thinking part of the Foreign General Staff, whether Naval or Military, has always held, and still holds, a subordinate position. In other countries it forms the mainspring of Naval and Military policy. It notes where danger threatens—it forms the plans to meet it—it is, in short, the centre from which all the rest of the administrative body are directed, and it is an integral part of the War Office or Naval Ministry. Under the proposed new organisation, the Intelligence Department of both the Navy and the Army will still remain apart, and a new office is created simply to co-ordinate their views.

### RECOLLECTIONS OF RENAN.

Mrs. Emily Crawford contributes some recollections of the great Frenchman:—

Neither Bossuet nor Burke could have approached Renan in grandeur; nor could either have been grand in the same unrhethorical, unemphatic, bland, easy and simple way. What Renan said might have gone to press without an alteration and entranced the French literary world.

Renan's grey-blue eyes remained young in colour, liveliness and sight-power—a blessing he attributed to writing big and keeping his books and writing-paper in the full light of day, and, if the sun were bearable, in sunlight. When receiving a visitor who did not bore him, he had the interested expression of a professor of natural history who examines some rare specimen which he has just received for his Zoo. He excelled in making shy visitors feel at ease. He gave his views as if interpreting those of another person. He let fall endless commonplaces in sign of agreement with what was being said to him, but this was a mere

screen for the operation that went on in his mind, and a polite way of keeping the caller in play until he had thought out what he wanted to say himself.

### CHINESE BUDDHISM.

Mr. W. Gilbert Walshe, in an article on "Religious Toleration in China," says:—

Practical Buddhism in China to-day might be described as the very antipodes of the Buddhism which appeals to the poet and admirer of the faith of Gautama. It has abandoned its high estate; has surrendered unconditionally to the demands of the secular power; it is non-aggressive, it attacks no one. If it be at all a cause of offence it is not because of its vigorous life and active propaganda, but because it is so far advanced in corruption and decay as to be a menace to the national life.

### THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

The *Fortnightly Review* is a good number, largely taken up with the war. Articles on this subject have been noticed elsewhere.

Mr. Cloudesley Brereton writes in defence of the claimants for more modern instruction. He admits that the universal teaching of Greek embodied a high ideal of intellectual training, but this ideal, he claims, has not been realised. Greek is indispensable for an *élite*, and desirable for some, but by no means indispensable for all.

Mr. John Lane, in a lively article on "Entertainment," says:—

In no way has the American invasion proved more triumphant than in the subtle change it is producing in the new generation of English girls. The English woman, like the clever antagonist she is, studies the skilful weapons with which the other has established her captivating supremacy, and is proceeding to use the same. I find in the new English girl a charm and a vivacity when she is not hampered by tradition which must make the American girl look to her laurels.

### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The *March Nineteenth Century* is a number of average interest. It contains three articles dealing directly or indirectly with the war, and these, together with Mr. Sidney Low's paper on "The War Office Revolution," I have summarised elsewhere.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones claims that there is no chance of regenerating the Stage until the higher classics of the drama, as a separate entity, have been recognised. Acting, he says, is not everything. Mr. Jones pleads for a State subsidy of £10,000 a year for a national theatre, and offers to write a play for nothing if the theatre is founded.

Mr. Walter Frewen Lord defines a university as "(1) brains before bricks; (2) those who pay the piper should call the tune; (3) no religion; and (4) no politics." The Reverend John Hughes deals with "The Proposed Religious Concordat." Mrs. Beaumont (Lady Pomeroy-Colley) criticises the chapter of Mr. Morley's "Life of Gladstone" which deals with Majuba.



## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

The *National Review* for March contains nothing calling for special notice, with the exception of "Ignotus'" article on the war in the Far East. There is an interesting survey by M. Francis Kossuth of "The Political Situation in Austria and Hungary." Of the language question, M. Kossuth says:—

To show how reasonable the Hungarian claim had been, it may be as well to note that the Hungarian contingent forms 43 per cent. of the whole army, and that Hungary is the only State which has an official language. Austria has no such language, and no justification could be found for employing in the army the language used by only 25 per cent. of it, when the official language of the 43 per cent. of it is discarded. Further, most of the orders are given with trumpets, bugles and drums; and no trumpet, bugle or drum has ever yet been heard to sound in the German or Hungarian language.

In accordance with the terms of the compromise arrived at, it abandoned its obstructive tactics in return for some important concessions concerning military matters, and more especially with reference to military education. The result of this will be that within a few years the Hungarian portion of the army will be commanded by exclusively Hungarian officers, educated in a national spirit and speaking the Hungarian language to perfection; also that the use of the Hungarian language in military criminal proceedings, the code of which is to be entirely reformed, will be assured.

## POLITICS IN AMERICA.

Mr. A. M. Low, in his *American chronique*, says that Mr. Roosevelt's nomination for re-election to the Presidency is certain; and that the Republican Convention to be held next June will be a mere formality, Mr. Roosevelt being nominated by acclamation. The most likely Democratic nominee will be Chief Justice Parker, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, who intellectually may be Mr. Roosevelt's superior, and perhaps in other respects better qualified for the Presidency, but his name does not arouse enthusiasm among the rank and file of his party as does that of Mr. Roosevelt.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

The Duke of Bedford contributes "Some Reflections on the Fiscal Question." There is an interesting paper of Recollections of the late Mr. Lecky, and an article on the Elysee by Mrs. Stuart-Wortley.

*Vragen des Tijds* has a very interesting article on Metal Currency; it is primarily of the coins of the Netherlands, but it is of general application. Nickel money, instead of copper or bronze, is advocated; there is a good deal of information concerning the advantages and disadvantages of these last, and concerning the composition of the nickel used for coins in various countries. Lists of countries which use nickel coins, with the date of their introduction, are given; and it comes as a surprise to the uninitiated to see how many countries have adopted nickel coins. Perhaps this is an innovation that will be introduced into Great Britain when we have the decimal system made compulsory, although I believe that the Bill now before Parliament does not propose to decimalise our money.

*Onze Eeuw* has several essays of a thoughtful character, but none which has any special interest for Australians.

## THE EMPIRE REVIEW.

In the *Empire Review*, *à propos* of the Chinese labour dispute in the Transvaal, Mrs. Eyre begins giving her experiences of "the Chinaman in Australia," especially in the Northern territory. The upshot of the article is that the Chows, Chinkies, or whatever the local name, properly treated, are excellent good sorts—a view taken by many intelligent Colonials.

Mr. Frank Warner sketches the history of the British silk industry, and its present stagnation owing to the disastrous dumping of low-priced foreign silks. At present what remains exists only by virtue of pre-eminent merits, alike of quality, design and colour. The cheap silks market is and must be—at present—entirely for the foreigner.

Mr. J. L. Bashford's article on high farming, *i.e.*, manuring scientifically and systematically, in Germany, is also an indirect Protection argument. All over Germany "high farming" greatly interests farmers, and at Darmstadt, Halle, Bremen, Posen, and several other places, there are experimental farms, besides some twenty laboratories. At Darmstadt there is an experimental garden also, with some 2000 plots, in which experiments are made with all kinds of garden plants, one of the chief objects being to ascertain whether the soil contains enough of the elements indispensable if the highest yield is to be obtained. Every large farmer in Germany sets aside a small plot of ground for experiments in testing the effect of artificial manures; and many experimental fields are also maintained by the State.

## THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

Mr. George Moore's "Avowals" is certainly the most astonishing article the *Pall Mall* has published for many a long day. Mr. Daniel Crilly writes on "The Statuary at Westminster," the memorials of statesmen; that is, in Westminster Palace, not the statuary in the Abbey.

Leonore Van der Weer describes the work of Eugene van Meighem, an artist of the people in Antwerp, known as yet to no fame outside his own city. His wife and mother keep a popular *café*, and he spends his life among the docks, painting. "The Literary Geography of the Thames" is the subject taken by Mr. William Sharp this month. He deals not only with Oxford and the higher reaches of the river, but with Battersea, Chelsea, and even Wapping and the Pool, the whole illustrated by pictures which, at any rate of London, are much idealised.

Mr. W. B. Robertson, in *Chambers's Journal* for March, re-tells the story of the most daring burglary on record, which took place in Cornhill in 1865. Possibly some of our readers who may still remember the consternation caused by the robbery of the premises of John Walker, chronometer-maker and jeweller, will be glad to have the story brought back to mind. It is interesting because, as a result of it, Mr. Walker not only gave up apertures in shutters (it was the duty of the police to look into the apertures every eleven minutes), but would have no more shutters at all. "If a little exposure is good (he argued), complete exposure is better"; and thus he originated the system of leaving the windows naked.

## THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

An article on the "Abuses of Public Advertising," by Charles Mulford Robinson, leads off in the *Atlantic Monthly* for March. Mr. Robinson is a member of the National Committee on Municipal Improvement of the Architectural League of America, and secretary of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, and a recognised authority on civic art. In this article he considers billboards and the defacement of natural features of the landscape by undesirable advertising. There is, he says, no public demand that billboards be utterly suppressed—"only that they be regulated; and if we would regulate them, we must determine what of their developments might fairly be called abuses." Such abuses, he holds, are principally in height and location. The more far-seeing and better class of advertisers, he says in conclusion, "can gain their ends in other and unobjectionable ways." The advertiser can substitute a quality of attractiveness for mere bigness and multiplicity of announcements.

He has already learned that emphasis is gained, not only by screaming a word, but by pausing before and after its utterance. He is finding it more profitable to put his colours together harmoniously than to shock the eye. He has discovered that if he can entertain and amuse the public with jingles or clever names or well-drawn pictures, he makes more impression than by shouting. Thus, advertisements now render many a long ride less tedious than it used to be, and even win for the billboards some friends where before, because of the abuses, all must have been their enemies.

In a pleasant, reminiscent paper on "Prescott the Man," the editor says:—

For most of us, the historian has swallowed the man. We think of Prescott in his study, though for but few of us, even there, do his twenty pairs of old shoes piled on a step-ladder cause the face of Clio to relax; but we scarcely realise him at all in the nursery. That boon companion of children; that rich and spontaneous nature; that most charming of hosts and most welcome of guests; that devoted son, that fond father, that sportively benignant grandfather; that loyal friend, good citizen, helper of the poor; that man in whom gentleness dwelt with strength, and whom kindness clothed as with a garment—very human, withal, and not exempt from laughable weaknesses and engagingly whimsical traits—the winning personality has been too much lost in the stately historical writer.

There are also papers on "The Small Business as a School of Manhood," by Henry M. Stimson; "Books Unread," by Thomas Wentworth Higginson; "The Beggar's Pouch," by Agnes Repplier, and stories by Robert Herrick and Lafcadio Hearn. In "The Beggar's Pouch," Miss Repplier makes a plea for the beggar, particularly the Italian beggar. All art, she says, "all legend, all tradition, tell for the beggar. The splendid background against which he stands gives colour and dignity to his part. We see him sheltered by St. Julian, . . . fed by St. Elizabeth, clothed by St. Martin, warned by the faggots which St. Francesco Romano gathered for him in the wintry woods."

## THE WORLD'S WORK (U.S.A.)

The predominant traits of Korean character, according to Robert E. Speer, writing in the *World's Work* for March, are:—

First, indirectness, procrastination in coming at things; second, the desire for sons to perform the duties of filial worship; third, taking things easy, troubles and all; fourth, the sense of the ridiculous, the humorous; fifth, cheerfulness.

William Thorpe considers "The Control of the Approach of the Panama Canal," presenting a graphic comparison of the strategic positions of the great naval powers in the Caribbean; Herbert Lawrence Stone writes on "Ten Years' Advance in Railroadings"; John Callan O'Laughlin considers "American Industries Competing Against Themselves"; Ezra S. Brudno recounts the progress of the Russian Jew toward complete Americanisation—"through the ghetto"; Edward Bok, editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, tells us "Why People Disbelieve the Newspapers," and M. G. Cuniff contributes the third article in his series on "The Post-Office and the People."

## THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

The *Monthly Review* for March opens with an article by Mr. Julian Corbett on the War Office Reforms, which I notice briefly elsewhere. Mr. Alfred Stead describes "Bushido, the Japanese Ethical Code," which, he says, is "a system of ethical training, the very existence of which during so many centuries should give one confidence in the present Japanese character. *Bushido* taught rectitude, justice, filial piety and duty, courage, benevolence and pity, politeness and propriety, truthfulness and uprightness, honour and the disgrace of dishonourable actions, and the duty of loyalty to oneself, to one's family and to the nation."

## WHO WON WATERLOO?

Dr. Holland Rose deals with the Kaiser's Waterloo speech. He says:—

The Battle of Waterloo was nothing if it was not a combined effort on the part of the allies. The terms of Blücher's promise and the eager searching for the Prussian army by British staff officers in the morning alike proved that Wellington expected direct help by noonday. Possibly he would not have faced the terrible risks of the day had he known that no direct help would arrive until the end of the battle. In any case, to assert that Blücher saved Wellington's army from destruction is as wide of the mark as to say that in a pugilistic encounter the right hand saved the left from a thrashing. Blücher's army, alike in numbers and cohesion, was fitted for striking the great blows. Wellington's motley following was by its very nature condemned to more defensive tactics.

The *Sunday Strand* is noteworthy for the photographic reproductions of relics and curiosities of David Livingstone, including his Bible, his journal, his case of instruments, his watch, pistol and flask, etc. Mr. J. K. Colford gives a very enthusiastic sketch of Lord Overton and his New Gospel of Wealth.

## THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

The March number opens with an interesting reminder from Karl Blind that Kant, whose centenary is being celebrated by monarchs and statesmen, was essentially a democratic politician, who believed that the State should be under the sovereignty of the people, and who declared a pure republic to be the only legitimate constitution. He also said that the fittest constitution for bringing about perpetual peace is the republicanisation of all States without exception, and he hoped for the establishment of a democratic federation of this kind.

Mr. J. G. Goddard, discussing the price of Empire, finds the annual cost to the Home country of Imperialism to be sixty-four millions. In order to free ourselves from this burden, he is bold enough to suggest the withdrawal of our colonies from the Empire. Friendship and kinship between the Home country and the colonies would remain as now, without our having to bear the crushing burden of Imperial expenditure.

Agrarian Panmixia is the curious title of a paper by W. R. McDermott, in which he strives to show that peasant proprietorship, with postponed marriage and restricted families, leads to a general character of helpless imbecility. This is the predisposing cause of the prevalence of rural lunacy.

The Dishonest Policy of Injuring the Many to Benefit the Few is Mr. M. D. O'Brien's way of describing the principles common to Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Hugh Blaker laments the policy of the Science and Art Department in devoting so much of its funds and its care to the teaching of elementary drawing. Freehand drawing, he says, is worse than useless; nay, to an artistic nature positively harmful.

"Ignota" glorifies Susan B. Anthony as the Grand Old Woman of To-day. A Radical of '85 offers some futile suggestions for linking Labour and Liberalism.

## THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

The *Nouvelle Revue* for February is more than usually interesting, if only for the important article by M. Novikoff on the federation of the human race, and M. Iacour's paper on radium. Other articles which deserve mention are M. Kahn's study of the late M. Emile Deschanel, M. Dop's paper on the ballot in various countries, and some interesting letters on the Congo by M. d'Herlye, in which he deals incidentally with the Congo Free State, as well as with the French Congo.

The *Windsor Magazine* for March is very well illustrated. "The Lych-gate in Winter" is a charming picture. In the list of fiction writers are such names as Jack London, Mrs. C. N. Williamson, and Francis Gribble. There is an absurd but somewhat badly-needed caricature of "The Anti-Microbe Maniac." Mr. S. L. N. Bensusan describes "A Night with Poachers," at the conclusion of which he admits that he would not have another such night for all the game in the country. It reads like reality, rather than romance, especially as the incident was brought about by the simple method of palm-greasing.

## McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

In the March number of *McClure's*, President Henry S. Pritchett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, gives his impressions while speeding at the rate of more than a hundred miles an hour on the famous German experimental electric road. Dr. Pritchett describes the sensation of travelling at these high speeds as about the same as that which a passenger on the Lake Shore gets when the train is running at seventy miles an hour. While standing just behind the motor wheel at the front of the car, Dr. Pritchett suddenly saw a curve come in sight.

Apparently the track ended, and the car seemed directed straight into the air at a speed sufficient to send it flying over into the German Ocean. As it glided smoothly around the curve, the sensation was something like that which one has in an express elevator in one of our American sky-scrapers when he is dropped from the fifteenth floor and is not quite sure whether he will stop at the basement or go straight through to China.

A double-track commercial line of railroad lies alongside of this experimental road, and the electric car was constantly passing trains going in the same direction, some of which were express trains making forty and fifty miles an hour. Dr. Pritchett says that the suddenness with which one passes a forty-mile-an-hour train when he is going from a hundred to a hundred and ten miles an hour is something startling. In his first paper on "The Negro: The Southerner's Problem," contributed to this number of *McClure's* by Thomas Nelson Page, the conditions under slavery and the old relations between Southern whites and blacks are described. Mr. Page bears willing witness to the fidelity and praiseworthy conduct of the negroes during the Civil War.

## THE INDEPENDENT REVIEW.

The *Independent Review* for March opens with a paper by M. Jean Jaurès on "French Socialists and the Church." The difficulty which we have with our House of Lords is, it appears, also existent in France:—

Usually, when it turns its attention to the problem of the working-man, that is, to the dominant aspect of the social question, the Senate meets all proposals of social legislation with a deliberate and calculated apathy, or even with open hostility. The Government intervenes, and brings pressure to bear, but in vain; since, fearing to weaken itself by too frequent and violent rebuffs at the hands of the Senate, and anxious to husband all its strength for the successful termination of the struggle against clericalism, it hesitates to take a strong line. So the working-classes, on their side, begin anxiously to ask whether the secular policy of the Government is not pursued at the expense of social reform.

## SOUTH AFRICA'S BEST HARBOUR.

Mr. E. Y. Brabant maintains that much the best harbour in South Africa is that at Saldanha Bay. The Government, he complains, is spending several millions in improving the Port of Simonstown, whereas Saldanha Bay is much superior, being a natural harbour, easily defensible. The only drawback is the lack of fresh water for drinking, but this, he says, could be remedied at a cost of £130,000.

## THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

In the February number of the *North American Review*, the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh sets forth the advantages of international arbitration as made feasible by the institution of the Hague tribunal. He shows that if the parties, with the consent of the judges they select, prefer to sit elsewhere, the tribunal need not sit at The Hague; that because of the great number of distinguished judges, it is easy for the nations in controversy to select such a number of impartial jurists as they may desire; that they may even secure judges familiar with the language which they prefer, to which all the proceedings may be confined; that they can specifically provide within what period the preliminary examinations and printed proofs are to be delivered and exchanged, and within what later period the counter-cases and additional printed proofs are also to be delivered and exchanged; and that the date of the hearings can be clearly designated, so that all the judges and counsel having been previously supplied with the documents in the case, there need be no great delay in proceeding with the oral arguments.

## THE STORY OF THE MODERN TRUST.

Cerdic Saxon offers a contribution to the discussion of the trust problem in the form of a history of one of the huge industrial combinations supposed to have been formed a few years ago in America. The experience of this particular trust, in the writer's opinion, typifies that of all similar corporations. At the opening of 1893, this trust controlled absolutely the business of the country in its own line, a surplus was in the treasury, and a very large profit was in the business. To-day, the surplus is gone; in its place is a bonded indebtedness of some seven-teen million dollars; it is perhaps doing about 60 per cent. of the business of the country in its line, and that at little or no profit. It now has about ten well-established competitors, each of the competing mills being headed by some of the ablest men in the industry, all of whom were formerly in the trust. Where the stock formerly sold at from 100 to 120 for the preferred, and at from 60 to 65 for the common, it is now quoted at one-half to one-third of those figures, with no purchasers. The writer's conclusion, from the survey of this one trust's experience, whether mythical or otherwise, is that "theoretically, a trust can become a monster of oppression; practically, trusts hurt only the confiding investing public. The average trust is as powerless for permanent harm as the bogeyman of our childhood."

## THE PRICE OF COTTON.

In the light of events that have taken place in the market since this number of the *North American Review* went to press, Mr. Daniel J. Sully's discussion of the question "Is the High Price of Cotton the Result of Manipulation?" has an ironical interest. Mr. Sully's contention is that the price of cotton, which was at its maximum at the time this article was written, is due altogether to natural and usual causes. Manipulation, he holds, could not possibly have taken the tremendous output of the South and maintained its price on an artificially high scale. He estimates that at least five hundred mil-

lions of dollars would have been required for such an undertaking if it had been put into operation at the time the price began to rise. Mr. Sully further maintains that as manipulation could not unduly raise the price of cotton, neither can manipulation lower it. Mr. Sully does not seem to attribute any special importance to the boll-weevil scare as an element in forcing up the price.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

"Historicus," who is described as an American jurist of great learning who has devoted many years to the study of constitutional and international law, writes on the so-called "fifty miles order" given by the Secretary of the Navy, on November 2, 1903, to the commander of the United States ship "Marblehead" to proceed with all possible despatch to Panama, and to prevent the landing there of any armed force, either governmental or insurgent, with hostile intent, at any point within fifty miles of Panama.

Prof. Brander Matthews writes entertainingly on "The Art of the Stage Manager," Dr. Guido Biagi describes "Zanardelli's Services to Italy," and Mr. Churton Collins contributes a second instalment of "Poetry and Poets of America." Prof. Simon Newcombe writes on "The Carnegie Institution," and the Abbé Felix Klein discusses "Religious Associations and the French Government."

## THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Writing in the March number of his magazine on "The Final Conquest of the Air," Mr. John Brisben Walker estimates that the 200-horse-power aerial machine, with a capacity for lifting eight thousand pounds—three thousand pounds' weight of machine and engine—would carry merchandise in excess of four thousand pounds, and will move it a thousand miles at a cost of 54d. per pound. As Mr. Walker remarks, an oil pipe-line could do no better. The only appreciable cause of delay would be extraordinary winds, and it is believed that by rising to the proper elevation even these might be avoided. As an estimate for passenger traffic, Mr. Walker offers the following:—Distance covered, 1000 miles; time to Chicago, 10 hours; net weight carried, 5000 pounds of merchandise, or 33 passengers; fare from New York to Chicago, per passenger \$1; for 33 passengers carried on trip, \$33. Total cost of operating machine from New York to Chicago, \$10; net profits for the day, \$23. In an article on "Socialism in Europe," Max Nordau affirms that people no longer believe in the gospel of Marx. "None of his prophecies have been fulfilled. The poor have not become poorer, but, on the contrary, better off. The terrible economic crises are not more frequent, but more seldom, than formerly. Their ravages are being more and more limited. Some men are now coming forward to say that the socialist's state of the future will arrive through slow and peaceful evolution." Mr. Robert N. Burnett contributes a brief character sketch of William Kissam Vanderbilt, Miss Clara Morris offers "Some Reminiscences of L. Q. C. Lamar," and Mr. George Wilkes writes on "Cryptography," while Mr. Cyrus Townsend Brady continues "The Dramatic History of South America."

## HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Professor John Bassett Moore writes in the March number of *Harper's* on the "Beginnings of American Diplomacy." Norman Duncan writes of the Labrador "Livesyere," the coast-dweller, so called because he says, "Oh az zur, I lives yere." There are less than four thousand of these poor folk who live in a place characterised by a learned writer of the past as one of the most uninviting spots on the face of the earth as a permanent abode of civilised man. Mr. Duncan is inclined to think that this is putting the matter too delicately. He says that there should be no qualification. The place is a brutal desolation. The "Livesyere" is a fisher and a trapper, not to be confounded with the Newfoundland fishermen who sail the Labrador seas in the fishing season, and who number, according to Mr. Duncan's estimate, twenty-five thousand hale men and boys, with many a wife and maid. The "Livesyere" catches cod in summer, while in winter he traps the fox, otter, mink, lynx and martin, sometimes shooting a bear or wolf.

Dr. Henry C. McCook has an article on "Insect Commonwealths," especially those of ants and bees. Among the social insects which form these communities, no personal property is recognised. All things are in common. "Even the contents of one's own stomach are not held for private use, but are subject to public demand. The nectar sipped by the bees goes, by regurgitation, into the honeycomb." Dr. Charles A. Eastman, the well-known Sioux Indian, records his first impressions of civilisation. Of his entrance at Dartmouth College, in the fall of 1883, after several years of association with college students at Knox College, Illinois, Dr. Eastman says: "I must confess that Western college life is quiet compared with that of the tumultuous East. It was here that I had most of my savage gentleness and native refinement knocked out of me. I do not complain, for I know that I gained more than their equivalent." Dr. Eastman was appointed football captain of his class, and in a college rush mistook the professor of philosophy for one of the sophomores.

## SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

The March number of *Scribner's* opens with one of Miss Agnes C. Laut's thrilling tales of northern exploration, "The Search for the Western Sea," recording the adventures of M. de la Vérendrye. Several of the illustrations accompanying this article are from modern photographs which accurately represent eighteenth-century conditions in the far North-west. The period of the adventures in question includes the years 1731-50. In relating the experiences of this typical fur-trapper, Miss Laut really tells the story of the North-western exploration and discovery in the old French and Indian days. Mr. James Huneker writes of Richard Strauss, the composer, whom he characterises as the musical enchanter of his day. The famous enchanted Mesa of New Mexico is described by Benjamin Brooks.

In his instalment of the history of the War of 1812 this month, Capt. A. T. Mahan describes the memorable engagement of the *Constitution* and the *Guerrière*. He also describes Hull's defeat at Detroit.

## THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

The frontispiece of the March *Century* is a striking reproduction in colour of a drawing by George T. Tobin, from a photograph of Pope Pius X. when Patriarch of Venice. Some interesting anecdotes of the new Pope are contributed to this number by William J. D. Croke, who gleaned them last August while a guest of the Pope's sister, Signora Sarto Parolin. These stories tend to confirm the popular impression of the Pope as a man abounding in the most attractive forms of human sympathy.

The opening article of the number is a sketch of the Paris Bourse, by Cleveland Moffett. It may be news to some readers that the Bourse of Paris is essentially different from the stock exchanges of London and New York, in that it is virtually a government monopoly in the hands of seventy men who are appointed by the President of the Republic and the Minister of Finance, and have an official status. A brief paper describing a visit to Bismarck of the late Henry Villard sustains the belief current in the last years of the great chancellor's lifetime that his compulsory abdication from power was neither forgotten nor forgiven in his old age. Dr. Arthur Judson Brown writes on "Economic Changes in Asia." Dr. Brown finds that the transition period in Asia, while it must, from the nature of the case, be longer and involve a much greater population, is still in all essential particulars like the corresponding transition in Europe and America. Thus far, the opening of trade with the rest of the world has affected only a few of the inhabitants of Syria, China and Japan. Most of the people are dazed by the change, and in many places they have manifested their unrest by outbreaks of violence.

Mr. Robert Bruce Grant gives a workingman's views on labour unions. While he admits that there is corruption and tyranny in unionism, he believes that there is more justice and reason. The hatred of "scabs" and capitalists he attributes to narrowness of pioneer fighters for a cause. Trouble-breeding walking delegates are likened to unfit representatives in our political government. The refusal of many employers to recognise the officers of the union he characterises as the shortest of short-sightedness.

Mr. Richard Walden Hale contributes a very interesting sketch of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, the author of "Mary Had a Little Lamb."

In a paper on humanising animals, Mr. John Burroughs continues his argument in contradiction of the widespread notion that animals consciously train and educate their young.

## THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

The most interesting article in the March *English Illustrated* is that by Mr. W. James on "Grimsby. the Biggest Fishing Port in the World," into which it appears 160,000 tons of fish are brought every year. Nearly 500 steam trawlers are registered at the port, and half of the population of the town is dependent on the industry. Mr. R. Ball-Acton describes his experiences as a settler in South Africa since the close of the war. The "birthday portraits" this month are Mr. Andrew Lang and Mrs. Campbell-Praed.

## THE ARENA.

In the February *Arena*, Mr. Eltweed Pomeroy, the well-known advocate of direct legislation, offers a rejoinder to some of the arguments that are frequently made against that scheme of political regeneration. To the prediction that the people when once entrusted with this power will make mistakes, Mr. Pomeroy opposes the experience of Switzerland, where for the last twenty years the legislators of the cantons of Berne and Zurich have passed an average of between four and five laws a year, as compared with the six hundred and eighty statutes and resolutions enacted last year by the Massachusetts Legislature. Mr. Pomeroy maintains that under direct legislation we should have, not only fewer laws, but simpler laws, and laws more easily enforced. As to the objection that people will not take an interest in law-making, since they do not now vote on constitutional amendments submitted to them, Mr. Pomeroy claims that nine-tenths of the questions submitted to people are either matters they do not care about, or are so wordily and ambiguously drawn that they cannot understand them. In the State of Massachusetts, more people voted in 1902 on the question of license or no license than voted for governor. This is a question that the people are accustomed to have thoroughly discussed. It is hoped that direct legislation will bring about the separation of the discussion of measures from that of candidates for office. The question of proportional representation in Belgium, which is regarded as a somewhat complicated one, is discussed by Mr. Robert Tyson, who shows that in the practical workings the system is actually as simple as any other method of conducting elections. In the district of Brussels, nearly one hundred and seventy thousand voters cast their ballots before 1 o'clock in the afternoon. At 2 o'clock, the one hundred and seventy-seven scrutineers were in possession of the ballot papers, and everywhere the scrutiny was finished between 8 and 10 o'clock in the evening. The central office of the district met, in conformity with the law, the next day at midday to add up the votes of each list, establish the common divisor, and proclaim the names of those elected.

## THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* for February contains an exceptional amount of interesting matter, some of which is obviously suggested by the events which led up to the war in the Far East.

To the first February number M. Rambaud contributes a long article on the isthmus and the canal of Suez, in which he traces in detail the history of Ferdinand de Lesseps' gigantic conception. M. Rambaud traces the later history of the canal, and does justice to the sublime figure of de Lesseps, while regretting that the other canal—that of Panama—which that master mind conceived is not destined to be executed by French hands.

Among other articles may be mentioned a study of the dramatic art of D'Annunzio by M. Dornis; the first part of an anonymous study of the evolution of tactics in the light of the South African war; and a paper by M. Houssaye on the last days of Napoleon in France before he set out for St. Helena.

## LA REVUE.

In *La Revue* for January—February the symposium on Patriotism and its compatability with love of humanity is continued. In this case it is mostly politicians and polemical writers who have been consulted, and, like the majority of men of letters and *savants*, they consider that patriotism and the wider love of humanity in general are not irreconcilable. The view of M. Deroulède differs from this, and is probably nearest to that of the man in the street:—

It may be that all nations are brothers; but my first brothers are Frenchmen. One must love one's neighbour; my nearest neighbours are Frenchmen. When I have done all that can humanely be done for the good, the welfare, the security and prosperity of France, then I will seek to do all that can patriotically be done for the good of humanity.

The more enlightened will be disposed to agree with M. Urbain Gohier that "the conception of one's own country will be modified and enlarged; it will not disappear."

The conclusion of M. Alfred Binet's interesting inquiry into the extent to which handwriting betrays the age of the writer is that, to within about ten years, age can be fairly accurately guessed, alike by experts and ordinarily intelligent and observant people.

M. de Norvins devotes a none too sympathetic article to "The Richest Man in the World," John D. Rockefeller, the petroleum and steel king, or the oil king, as he is sometimes called.

The writer hopes that his American fellow-citizens will awake in time to spare "our vast Republic the most despicable and most dangerous of despotisms—that of great financiers who are above all law."

The point of Dr. Héricourt's article on "The Doctor of the Future" is that a doctor should be a regular paid appendage, not only to every large factory and industrial establishment, but to every family, in the capacity of permanent friend and medical adviser, whose functions would be as much or more preventive than curative. Much illness would, he thinks—no doubt truly—be avoided, because people would not put off calling in the doctor, as so often happens now, until it is too late; and at the end of the year the family and the physician would meet together to rejoice over ills warded off and sickness not recovered from, but prevented. The profession would not then be open to the reproach of living on the misfortunes of others.

## THE REVUE DE PARIS.

In the *Revue de Paris* for February we have noticed elsewhere M. Bérard's paper on Lord Curzon and Thibet, and M. Magnan's article on radium. There is little else to notice save a paper by M. Challaye on the Europeanisation of Japan, which collects in an interesting form what is already known on this subject. For the rest, M. de Nolhac describes very vividly Madame de Pompadour and her family, and M. Holland writes about operatic music as it existed before the formal establishment of opera as we know it now.



## THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

The Biblical Question and the Abbé Loisy crop up in most of the Italian magazines this month. The *Civiltà Cattolica* naturally rejoices in the condemnation of his books, and starts (February 6th) a series of articles dealing with historical Christianity on the old orthodox lines, and professing to show that the Abbé Loisy's teaching is subversive of all faith, and he himself no better than a rationalist. It is interesting to note the amount of attention that Baron F. von Hügel's article in a recent issue of the *Pilot* has evidently excited in foreign ecclesiastical circles, for not only does the *Nuova Antologia* quote approvingly from it, but the *Rassegna Nazionale* translates and reproduces it in its entirety, with an editorial note to the effect that coming from a learned and distinguished English Catholic, he feels it his duty to lay it before his readers, so as to enable them to remain in touch with the best Catholic thought in foreign countries.

The woman question progresses but slowly in Italy. A step forward, however, has been recently taken by the foundation in Florence of a society to encourage the social action of women. It will be in the first instance mainly educative, and the inaugural address delivered by the Senator Tancredi Canonico, and explaining its scope, is reproduced in the *Rassegna Nazionale*. It also publishes (January 16th) an ably-constructed summary of the most important definitions of recognised ecclesiastical authorities on such points of national and international law as bear upon the question of the Temporal Power of the Holy See. The Vatican has recognised the validity of these principles in recommending French Catholics to recognise the Republic, but it has failed to apply them to its own relations towards the Quirinal.

General Luchino dal Verme, whose appropriate criticisms of the Boer War during its progress were frequently referred to in this column, now contributes to the *Nuova Antologia* an admirable summary of the War Commission Report. He considers that it fully establishes the entire unpreparedness with which we entered on the campaign, and considers it full of instruction for our statesmen and a severe warning to our future generals.

In the mid-February issue the Senator G. Piola proposes an entire reconstruction of the financial relations between Church and State in Italy. M. Scherillo edits a number of vivacious letters written by the well-known *littérateur* Gaetano Negri, when, as a young lieutenant, he chased brigands in Southern Italy; and M. Delmes introduces to Italian readers the Russian novelist, V. Korolenko, a story from whose pen begins in the same number. Maltide Serao's serial, "The History of Two Souls," is a powerful and tragic presentment of Neapolitan life, well worth reading, in spite of the involved, over-loaded style.

To the *Rivista d'Italia* V. Pareto contributes a clever article pointing out how in all countries the triumph of Liberalism is coming to mean the cutting down of the liberty of the people, and he sums up some of the various results of such policy. England comes in for a little good-natured abuse for her

"grandmotherly" legislation, especially in relation to temperance.

The *Riforma Sociale* devotes much space this month to English matters. Besides a really admirable summary of the position of the Jewish workman in England in regard to numbers, trades, sweating, etc., drawn from the most approved sources, there is a long article on London, bristling with statistics, in relation to its moral, religious, educational and economic conditions. Both articles are perfect storehouses of useful information.

## THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

In the current *Elsevier* is a continuation of the curious article on Dutch Historical Prints, this time dealing with events a century later than those treated in a previous issue, namely, 1780, and thereabout. The then Duke of Brunswick comes in for a large share of attention, and there are also pictures in connection with the war between America and England. Some of the pictures are allegorical caricatures; in one I notice the Duke being carried off in a wheelbarrow, while an angel (I suppose) is hovering in the clouds and holding the never-absent trumpet, while another illustration shows a man about to cut off a cow's tail, and there are other figures at the side and above. All these are explained in the article, and ought to be interesting to those who have studied Dutch history. Another interesting article is that by Mr. Hooijer, who went sketching in Rome.

*De Gids* has several excellent contributions. The article on personal experiences during two years of the war in South Africa tells of something that we know and much that we do not know; but we have heard enough of this kind of experience. Dr. Byvanck's contributions on Gladstone are well worth perusal, and the article on Javanese Ethnology is in the usual exhaustive style of the writers in this review. In this last essay the writer tells us of past investigators, who have been British, and three in number. There is a good deal of splendid isolation about the natives of Java, and Raffles (one of the aforesaid investigators) speaks of their "gloomy indolence"; but the Dutch are learning more about their colonists, and hope to do something more for them when they understand them, and to get more out of them, not in the bad sense of the term. The recent Atjeh expedition taught them something, and ethnological museums which have been established will also prove useful in this respect. "West Frisian Words" is an essay which will not greatly appeal to British readers, although our own tongue is not unconnected with the dialect, or language, of which these words form part. Friesland has been left greatly to itself, and so, as in every other place thus isolated, words have meanings that appear quaint. An article that would appeal to both British and Dutch would be one on words that are used, say, in East Anglia and which are Dutch words. In Suffolk, for instance, one hears a hurrying man spoken of as "loping"; that word is really Dutch (*loopen*, to run). And from Old England they went to New England, and you find the same word on the other side of the Atlantic, as in Boston.

# THE ASCENDANCY OF LABOUR IN AUSTRALIA

## AS IT APPEARS TO A DISTANT ONLOOKER.

Mr. F. Herbert Stead, M.A., the writer of this article, is Warden of the Robert Browning Settlement in the poorest part of South London. Few men have a more intimate knowledge of the needs of Labour, and the work he is doing to improve the condition of the working classes is being felt all over London. He has been specially prominent in the advocacy of old age pensions, and the work begun in Walworth is spreading and gaining strength all over England. Few more earnest workers are to be found amongst the teeming millions of the metropolis of the world. An interesting side light was thrown on the influence of the Robert Browning Settlement in South London by the election of Tom Bryan, the sub warden, as first labour Mayor of a London Borough. Mr. Stead's article may be taken as representing the views of the best leaders of those who are working for the improvement of labour conditions at home, although not actually members of the Labour Party. His article has all the more interest because he looks at the question from an independent standpoint.

"Distance lends enchantment to the view," and detachment to the viewer. It sometimes enables the object to be seen in truer perspective than is possible to a nearer spectator. Standing a whole world's width from the canvas of Australian politics, I may conceivably obtain a truer impression of the picture and of its place in the gallery of time than can be had by those who see where the colour has been laid on with the knife. And the value of the view will perhaps not be lessened if the moral standpoint be sought in the heights of Galilee nineteen centuries ago. Even making the largest allowance for lack of local knowledge, the effect produced on this distant spectator may suggest some points worth considering by the man on the spot.

The news of the signal victories of Labour in the Commonwealth reached us as we were approaching the festival of Christmas, and the season, with its ineffaceable memories of the Carpenter born in the stable and cradled in the Manger, shed its own glow of joy over the intelligence. The cabled results lent a deeper meaning to the song of Advent, "He hath put down the mighty from their thrones; He hath exalted them of low degree. The poor He hath filled with good things, and the rich He hath sent empty away." The order of service to which the Carpenter belonged was arriving towards sovereignty. As we reviewed the year, we saw much to dispel any danger of Christian optimism. There were the infamies wrought in Macedonia, which had only been rendered possible by the mutual jealousies and fears of the Christian nations. We saw the ghoulish horrors which have ravaged the Congo region under a Government created by the covenant of collective Christendom. We saw the territories in South Africa which had been acquired by the unstinted sacrifice of British

blood and treasure menaced by the mine-owners with the defilement of yellow slavery. It might seem as though the unholy alliance of Moloch and Mammon were in the ascendant, and that the "little brothers" of the Son of Man, the labouring and the heavy-laden, were far from obtaining their rightful heritage. Happily, there were auguries of hope. Arbitration had conquered violence in the Venezuelan embroglio, and had united England and France in treaty bonds. The Tsar's manifesto of the spring, mysterious as it seemed to outsiders, did at least affirm the principle of communal self-government, the bedrock of local democracy on which the huge autocracy is based. In the great Western Republic, President Roosevelt had not shrunk from antagonising the tyranny of the Trusts. In Germany, whatever exception we might take to the dogmatics of the Sozial-Democratie, the upspring of the Socialist vote from two millions to three millions suggested that militarism and mammonism held precarious tenure. In Ireland the Land Act had effected a bloodless revolution, and was expected, by expropriating the landlords, to make the people the owners of their own land. At home the triumphant return of Will Crooks, once a workhouse boy, and now foremost exponent of the Christian conscience of the Labour movement, signalled a new departure in British politics. But the crowning augury of the year came from Australia. The cablegrams indicated two things—first, that the Labour-Members held in their hands the balance of power in both houses: second, that the Labour-Members were men of character.

Here, indeed, was a new great fact in the history of mankind. The island-continent, with its three million square miles of territory, twenty-six times the size of Great Britain and Ireland, was

practically under the political control of the humblest classes in the community. Australia governed by the equal franchise of man and woman, irrespective of distinction of rank and wealth, had acknowledged the sceptre of Labour. A fact of this geographical size and of equal ecumenical potency had never before emerged. The world-shaping forces set in motion in Galilee have been working through the ages with geologic slowness, it is true, but also with geologic inevitableness, and have at last forced above the troubled waters of political controversy this portentous achievement. The Kingdom promised to the poor, realised by them spiritually from the earliest days of Galilee, and gradually taking to itself a body in forms civic and economic, had now declared itself, obvious and unmistakable, before the eyes of an astonished world. Often in the age-long evolution of the social ideal of the Kingdom of God has the Christian coronation of the poorest been witnessed, but it has been in single cities, or sequestered cantons, or in remote New England States. Never before in the annals of this planet has a continent come of its own choice under the sway of the sceptred proletariat. Never before over areas so vast and of such limitless potentialities has the Power that rules in history thus exalted them of low degree. Never before on the continental scale of political evolution have we so seen the poor filled with good things and the rich sent empty away. I do not doubt that local

knowledge will dwell upon the glaring discrepancies that ever obtain between the actual and the ideal. I readily admit that the power which has come into untried hands will be, as all human power has been, abused more or less by its possessors. Much that is sordid and trivial may mark the course of Labour politics. But no discount or drawback demanded by niggardly realities can obscure the splendid significance of the fact that the political destinies of a great continent, stored with endless potencies of social dynamics, have been entrusted to men of the same social grade as the Son of Man, belonging to the great order of mankind that have through the ages been like Him, the poor, the labouring, the disinherited, the servants of servants. The fact remains—"He raiseth up the poor out of the dust, and lifteth up the needy from the dung-hill, that He may set him with princes, even with the princes of his people." No doubt at first the stain of the dust and the savour of the dung-hill may excite unpleasant comment from those who stand nearest. But the exaltation abides, conspicuous afar and incontrovertible. So we may be pardoned for welcoming the intelligence which came from the Federal polling-booths as "glad tidings of great joy, which shall be to all the people."

F. HERBERT STEAD.

London, February 12th, 1904.

"The Englishwoman's Year-Book" occupies a place by itself in the catalogue of Reference Books. The growing interest in all that appertains to woman's work, to woman's intellectual development and social advancement, and even to their recreation, is manifested in many ways, but the steady increase in the number of pages in "The Englishwoman's Year-Book" is one very obvious sign of the times. Miss Emily Janes, who edits the Annual, says it "aims at giving some idea of woman's work and interests and some guidance to those who want to help their fellow-creatures, whether as individuals they live lives of which their own home is the centre, or take a wider view of their opportunities and responsibility." (A. and C. Black. Cr. 8vo., cloth, pp. 352, 2s. 6d. net.)

"Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations." (Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier. 1s.)—This is a condensed reprint of the most famous book in English political economy. It is edited by Mr. Hector Macpherson, and contains a biography, a summary, and a very complete index. The book is well printed and attractively brought out.

"The Schoolmaster's Year-Book." (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.) Price 5s.—The second issue of this invaluable book is larger and more complete even than the first Annual. Heads of schools have been much more ready to send information, and there are biographical details of more than 9000 masters. The new feature is the Review of the Year. The Education Act, the reports of various societies, congresses, etc., lists of secondary schools for boys, statistics of scholars, fees, scholarships, etc., constitute a mine of information. The preface has many interesting details.

"English Sport," edited by Alfred Watson and published by Macmillan and Co. (12s. 6d.). This handsome volume, illustrated by a number of coloured prints, is a reprint of a series of special articles upon all phases of English sport. Mr. Alfred Harmsworth writes on motoring. Other writers write on such subjects as shooting, racing, cricket, polo, falconry, skating, and all other forms of that sport which has superseded both business and religion as the pre-occupation of multitudes, are rightly and sympathetically treated by those who are well qualified to deal with the subject.

# THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

## BRITISH GENIUS: ITS ORIGIN AND DISTRIBUTION.\*

Few more interesting books have been published of late than the result of Mr. Havelock Ellis's researches into the origin of British genius. Mr. Havelock Ellis has devoted himself for years to the study of subjects of much delicacy and difficulty—the psychology of sex, on which he has already published the three volumes, and is about to publish a fourth. The subject dealt with in his book on British genius opens up an entirely new field of enquiry, but is characterised by the same careful examination of the facts, the same lucid exposition of the phenomena under observation, and the same judicial summing-up of the conclusions to which this evidence points.

Mr. Havelock Ellis has taken as the foundation for his enquiry Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co.'s "Dictionary of National Biography." In this he has followed the example of Professor J. McKeen Cattell, who conducted a somewhat similar enquiry into the thousand greatest men of the world. Professor Cattell's idea was to take the six best biographical dictionaries in French, English, and German, and select from them the names of one thousand persons who were mentioned in all, and to make a selection solely upon the amount of space which they occupied in the dictionaries in question. This is not Mr. Havelock Ellis's method. He points out, truly enough, that in the first case this method is vitiated by making no allowance for perspective in the case of a man (Louis Napoleon) who, owing to the fact that he died but yesterday, and because it was his lot to figure as representative of France for several years in the history of Europe, comes out as the eleventh greatest man in the world measured by space. The advantages of having a purely mechanical method of gauging greatness are obvious, but they are counterbalanced by disadvantages in other directions.

In constructing his list of one thousand representatives of British genius, Mr. Havelock Ellis in the first case made up his list on the space basis. Of the thirty thousand persons named in the "Dictionary of National Biography," he found that there were only about 700 persons to whom the biographers devoted three pages or over. But on examining the list he found that many persons who were merely criminals occupied a position in the first thousand, while many others, who were undoubtedly men of the first

rank, had not come up to the space standard, owing to the uneventful nature of their lives, or to the fact that little or nothing was known about their private existence. He therefore corrected his list by eliminating the criminals and replacing them by persons whose claim to a place would not be questioned by anybody. Then he took a further and bolder step. He decided to eliminate from his list all persons of royal or aristocratic descent. He allowed some exceptions, as, for instance, when he permitted the Earl of Shrewsbury to remain on the ground that it did not help a man to be a philosopher because he was born an earl; but kings, princes, nobles, and indeed even baronets, who were born to their position, are excluded from his list. The only princes and nobles who are to be found in his catalogue of geniuses are those who raised themselves from commonalty into the aristocratic order.

### ONE THOUSAND AND THIRTY GENIUSES.

Taking the space basis as foundation, eliminating the persons of royal or aristocratic birth, and replacing criminals by men of genius who did not come up to the space standard, Mr. Havelock Ellis at last got together a list of 975 men and 55 women; and having thus obtained what may be regarded as a tolerably accurate list of men and women of genius of British birth, Mr. Havelock Ellis proceeds to examine them from the biological point of view. Where do they come from, these geniuses? Of what parents are they born? In what social class are they most frequently to be found? Can we learn anything of nature's secret of producing a genius in these islands? Are men of genius, as a rule, married or single? Are they born of small or large families? Have they light or dark hair? Do they come from the town or the country? Are they pure bred or are they mongrels? In short, he applies to his selected 1030 men and women of genius all the interrogatories which scientists apply when they are confronted with a new species of bird or animal.

### LONDON: THE GRAVE OF GENIUS.

One curious thing comes out very clearly, and that is that idiots and men of genius are very much alike. The crop of both is thickest in the same places, and they both have the habit of appearing most frequently in families either as the first or the last child. Mr. Havelock Ellis, however, does not lay much stress upon this co-

\*"Study of British Genius." by Havelock Ellis. (Hurst and Blackett.) 7s. 6d. net.

incidence, nor is his book in any way an attempt to support the familiar thesis that

"Great wits to madness sure are near allied,  
And thin partitions do their bounds divide."

I shall make no attempt in this article to summarise the whole of Mr. Havelock Ellis's conclusions, but certain observations which he makes stand out in the memory of the reader in very strong relief. The first is that he regards London itself not as the fount of genius, but rather as its grave. What he calls the accident of birthplace weighs with him very little. In endeavouring to ascertain the origin of a genius, he enquires as to the places in which his four grandparents live, and so fixes his habitat. There is scarcely any notable person born in London who has had four grandparents resident in the same city. In fact, nothing could be more gloomy than Mr. Havelock Ellis's account of the effect of London upon the human species. It is like an infernal destructor, which draws by its fell magic the best human product of the three kingdoms only in order to burn them up, sterilise them, and leave a residuum incapable of propagating the species. There is a very striking passage in which he quotes the conclusions of another scientific man as to the effect of London upon the race:—

The marked prevalence of merely native ability in London, and the marked deficiency of really aboriginal ability, are phenomena alike easy of explanation. Among the crowds who drift into every great metropolis there are always many clever and ambitious people; hence the number of able persons who are merely connected with a metropolis by the accident of birth. But a great metropolis swiftly kills those whom it attracts; Cantlie . . . very properly defined a Londoner as one whose parents and grandparents were born and bred in London; but during the four years in which he investigated this question he was unable to find a single Londoner in this true and definite sense, and even those who were Londoners back to the grandparents on one side only, were usually stunted or feeble, and unlikely to propagate. Dr. Harry Campbell . . . among 200 London-born children found two or three whose parents and grandparents were born and bred in London, and these children were very delicate.

What is true of London is more or less true of all great cities. It would seem as if civilisation were to be its own destroyer, for civilisation, as its name implies, is identical with city life. But if civilisation produces many things, it does not seem to be fertile in the production of genius.

#### THE VALUE OF A RURAL LIFE.

Mr. Havelock Ellis has little difficulty in drawing certain broad conclusions from his select thousand. One of the first of these is that most geniuses are produced in the country, are brought up in rural surroundings, quite a disproportionate number in country parsonages. The healthy rural life, which is undoubtedly more

conducive to the development of a healthy human body, appears to be equally efficacious in the production of exceptional intellectual capacity. If, as Cowper says, God made the country and man made the town, men of genius may be regarded as the supreme product of creative power; and it would seem that the divine Maker in this, as in other respects, eclipses and outdistances His human rival.

Another generalisation of Mr. Havelock Ellis is that men of genius are born as a rule in large families—that is to say, as a rule it is in families of six or more that you are more likely to find men and women of exceptional intellectual capacity. In such families they are more likely to be either the first or the last child; and the writer has some curious remarks as to the effect of rapid breeding in producing intellectual development from the exhaustion of the mother. The new, often limited family of one or two seems, therefore, to have much less chance of producing genius than the more prolific family in which troops of children surround the family table.

With a familiar stanza in Gray's "Elegy" still haunting our memories, we can hardly concur with Mr. Havelock Ellis's conclusions concerning the inability of the labouring classes to produce persons of genius. He points out—what is undoubtedly true—that at present the professional and well-to-do class produces men of genius to an extent altogether out of proportion to its numerical preponderance, while the labourers and artificers produce very few persons of exceptional intellectual capacity. The ploughman's son, however, has little chance of developing the spark of God that may be within him compared with the squire's son, who has all the advantages of education and civilisation lavished upon him from his birth.

#### WHERE GENIUS DOTH MOST ABOUND.

Pursuing his enquiries as to the origin of British genius, Mr. Havelock Ellis arrives at some conclusions which will somewhat startle many people. In the first case, the portion of England that is most prolific in genius is silly Suffolk and the surrounding counties of what he calls "the East Anglian group." After them come the extreme western group, which includes Somerset, Devon and Cornwall, which produced the great Elizabethans who exercised a permanent influence upon the national destinies. The third group is that which lies along the Welsh Border, the counties from Chester downwards. This group, which includes Warwick, which gave Shakespeare to the world, compares not unfavourably with the other two. These three great groups constitute, according to Mr. Havelock Ellis, the most prolific centres for the production

of genius, tested by his thousand names. The Anglo-Danish group, which is essentially Northumbrian, although it includes Leicester as a kind of Southern colony, is chiefly notable for science and mathematics. Mr. Havelock Ellis regards Sir Isaac Newton as the supreme type of the Anglo-Dane, and he attributes the pre-eminence of Cambridge in mathematics over Oxford chiefly to the fact that it draws more students from the Anglo-Danish section of the community. The East Anglians, the far Westerns, and the Welsh Borderland are all mixed races, with more or less dark-coloured hair and dark eyes. Fair-haired people, according to his researches, are more remarkable for strength of character than for intellectual ability. The pure Saxon is an intellectual mediocrity. Edinburgh and Aberdeen are the chief centres of Scotch genius. Scotland is more prolific in men of genius than either England, Ireland, or Wales. Wales is decidedly below the average—a fact which Mr. Havelock Ellis attributes purely to the difference of language. In Ireland, Dublin and Cork have a pre-eminence, but Ulster is well to the front. The capacity of Ulster men does not, he thinks, result solely from inter-breeding with the English and Scotch, for in the old Sagas, before either English or Scotch had been settled in the North, the Ulster men were as famous as they are to-day. The Irish, as might be expected, excel in the production of actors; and what is not less interesting is that the comfortable social surroundings which tend to develop genius in science, art and letters do not seem to be favourable to the development of dramatic talents. Many of the greatest actors were illegitimate, most of them were brought up roughly in the midst of Bohemian surroundings. They acquired in the school of life a capacity for representing emotion which would have been denied to them had they been cushioned in luxury. "It would appear," concludes Mr. Ellis, "that the ability-producing powers of the community are becoming narrowed on what is mainly a mixed aristocratic and commercial basis." There is no sign that the great spread of popular education will lead to a new development of eminent men.

#### THE GENIUS IN EARLY LIFE.

Another curious fact brought out is that men of marked ability tend to be the offspring of predominantly boy-producing parents, while women of marked ability seem to tend to belong to girl-producing parents. But the fact which is most strongly brought out by these researches is the precocity of children destined to grow up men and women of genius. Such a child may

(1) show extraordinary aptitude for acquiring the ordinary subjects of school study; (2) show only

average, and even much less than average, aptitude for ordinary school studies, but be at the same time engrossed in following up his own preferred line of study or thinking; (3) be marked in early life solely by physical energy, by his activity in games or mischief, or even by his brutality, the physical energy being sooner or later transformed into intellectual energy.

Notable examples of Class 2 are Scott, described as a "dunce," and Hume, whom his mother set down as "uncommon weak-minded." The marked superiority along certain lines, indeed, of children of genius may be more than balanced by their marked inferiority along other lines. More strictly, genius is "mentally abnormal" rather than precocious.

Cardinal Wiseman as a boy was "dull and stupid, always reading and thinking"; Byron showed no aptitude for school work, but was absorbed in romance; and Landor, though not regarded as precocious, was already preparing for his future literary career. In a small but interesting group of cases, which must be mentioned separately, the mental development is first retarded and then accelerated; thus Chatterton up to the age of six and a half was, said his mother, "little better than an absolute fool," then he fell in love with the illuminated capitals of an old folio, at seven was remarkable for his brightness, and at ten was writing poems; Goldsmith, again, was a stupid child, but before he could write legibly he was fond of poetry and rhyming, and a little later he was regarded as a clever boy; while Fanny Burney did not know her letters at eight, but at ten was writing stories and poems.

Most of these eminent British men and women received the ordinary school education; and 53 per cent. also attended some university, in the case of 41 per cent. Oxford

#### MARRIAGE AND LONGEVITY.

As regards marriage, so far as is known, 25.9 per cent. of them never married, and 19.4 were vowed celibates. British women of genius have usually married either before twenty-three years of age, the marriage having frequently been dissolved shortly afterwards, or after thirty-four—that is, not during the period of great reproductive energy. Fanny Burney married at forty-one, Mrs. Browning at forty, Charlotte Brontë at thirty-eight, and George Eliot's relationship to Lewes was formed when she was about thirty-six. Many of these marriages were sterile, but as a rule, if there were any children at all, they were fairly numerous.

As for the longevity of the famous, Mr. Havelock Ellis says plainly that eminent men "live a long time, for the excellent reason that they must live a long time or they will never become eminent." As a rule, also, they belong to the well-to-do classes, and are, generally speaking, in a far more favourable position for living to old age than members of the madding Stock Exchange, or commercial, or even political crowds,



or than those whose chief preoccupation is to strain two gaping ends to meeting point. Most eminent men have died between the ages of 60 and 80, although a goodly proportion lived well on to and even over 90. The eminent women died at the average of 62, mostly between 65 and 69, and 80 and 84 years.

#### THE PREVALENCE OF GOUT.

At least 10 per cent. of eminent British persons suffered more or less acutely from chronic ill-health. Most of the early deaths of the more eminent are traceable to consumption: Keats, Baxter, J. A. Symonds and Aubrey Beardsley, Sterne and Priestley were all consumptives. Says Mr. Havelock Ellis:—

There is, however, a pathological condition which occurs so often, in such extreme forms, and in men of such pre-eminent intellectual ability, that it is impossible not to regard it as having a real association with such ability. I refer to gout. This is by no means a common disease, at all events at the present day. . . . Yet gout is of all diseases that most commonly mentioned by the national biographers.

Among eminent men it seems to be quite five times as common as among average humanity; and its subjects include the most eminent of the eminent—Milton, Harvey, Newton, Gibbon, Fielding, Johnson, the Pitts, John Wesley, Landor, Charles Darwin; indeed,

It would probably be impossible to match the group of gouty men of genius, for varied and pre-eminent intellectual ability, by any combination of non-gouty individuals on our list. . . . The genius of the gouty group is emphatically masculine, profoundly original; these men show a massive and patient energy which proceeds "without rest," it may be, but also "without haste," until it has dominated its task and solved its problem.

The general energy, physical and mental, of the gouty seems to be notorious; while it is, of course, needless to point out that gout often co-exists with extreme temperance in eating and drinking. Other diseases frequent among our eminent persons are spasmodic asthma and angina pectoris. All these diseases, it is noticeable, are distinctly neurotic in character.

#### GENIUS AND INSANITY.

There is, however, yet another pathological state still more frequently mentioned, and sometimes almost confounded with genius—insanity. Taking the cases of eminent persons of morbid heredity who were insane at certain times (Cowper, Romney, are the best known instances), and the cases of those who were once insane, perhaps for a very short time (among whom Lamb, Landseer, and Rossetti are mentioned, and Oliver Cromwell, Kean and Ruskin are queried), and yet a third group who were eccentric in earlier life (Swift, Southey and (?) Newton), and such "borderland" persons as Boswell,

William Blake and Laurence Oliphant, it appears that there are 4.2 per cent. of ascertainable cases of insanity among the 1030 eminent persons. Less than 2 per cent. had either insane parents or insane children; and Mr. Ellis's conclusion is that "there is clearly no ground for believing that an insane heredity is eminently productive of intellectual ability. The notion sometimes put forward that in discouraging the marriages of persons belonging to mentally unsound stocks we are limiting the production of genius is without support."

Genius and insanity, moreover, are not concomitant. It is rare to find any true insanity in a man of genius when engaged on his best work. Cowper is an exception to this.

Nervous disorders, such as involuntary spasmodic twitching movements, especially of the face, have afflicted some of our most eminent men, notably Dr. Johnson, Charles Kingsley and J. S. Mill. Illegible handwriting is also a frequent defect, illegibility being now looked on as a disease, and not as mere hasty carelessness. "Fingers all thumbs" is also by no means an uncommon defect of the eminent, who have often been too clumsy to learn or acquire such ordinary accomplishments as riding and shooting, or even walking straightly and well.

Priestley, though great in experiment, was too awkward to handle a tool; Macaulay could not wield a razor or even tie his own neckcloth; Shelley, though lithe and active, was always tumbling up-stairs or tripping on smooth lawns.

#### THE STATURE OF MEN OF GENIUS.

As for the stature of men of genius, in very many cases it is over six feet; the evidence strongly points to their being as a class distinctly tall rather than short. When they spring from these, the usually shorter lower social classes, they are abnormally tall. As to whether they are usually fair or dark, it seems that social and political reformers, scholars and lawyers tend to be unusually fair; while explorers, divines, and actors tend to be unusually dark. Poets and statesmen tend towards the dark rather than the fair. Contrary to the vulgar notion that "clever people are not good-looking," it seems that a very large proportion of eminent persons are referred to as notably handsome. Many, however, show some disproportion so great as to be even ludicrous, and the type with massive head and body but stunted legs is not rare. As a rule, however, if there is no other physical beauty, the eyes are strikingly handsome.

"No great genius without some mixture of insanity," Mr. Havelock Ellis thinks, may possibly hold good, but he specially stipulates that the "insanity" is not more than a mixture, and it must be a finely-tempered mixture.

# NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

## LONDONERS AS WORSHIPPERS.

The *Daily News* census of attendance at public worship in London is now published by Hodder and Stoughton (6s.), with corrections, maps, diagrams, and seventeen chapters of comment by various writers. So expanded it forms a substantial volume of more than 500 pages. On the completion of this great work hearty congratulations are due to its generous initiator, Mr. George Cadbury, and to Mr. R. Mudie-Smith, superintendent and editor. It will take its place as a valuable statistical appendix to Mr. Charles Booth's more encyclopædic survey, in seven volumes, of the Religious Influences of London.

### THE ESTABLISHED FACT.

The figures which it contains will be of great service if used for no more than they are worth. In using them it is necessary to distinguish very carefully between what they actually establish and the inferences more or less plausible with which they are so easily identified. The census has actually established the fact that out of a population of 4,536,541 there were registered as present at morning and evening services 1,003,361, or, roughly, one million out of four and a half millions. For Greater London the attendances are 1,514,025 out of a population of over 6,240,336, or, roughly, one and a half million out of six and a quarter millions.

Here we are on scarcely controvertible ground. But the debatable line is soon crossed. First, Mr. Mudie-Smith excludes all persons dwelling in institutions from his reckoning. Next he estimates from "twicers" present in "various representative churches," the proportion of "twicers" in all churches. We have entered the region of conjecture, well-founded, no doubt, but still conjecture. A yet more precarious foothold is afforded us when Mr. Mudie-Smith estimates that 50 per cent. of the population may be debarred from attending one service a Sunday because "too young, too old, too busy, too sick." "Too busy" is a very elastic category. Does it, for example, include the workingman's wife, cooking the one family dinner of the week? Probably every computer would draw the line in each of these exceptions differently; and every line must be more or less arbitrary. We have now obviously arrived at the stage of pure guess-work.

### AN INFERENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

But there is something more questionable than guess-work about Mr. Mudie-Smith's conclusory statement:—"Four persons out of every five, not dwelling in institutions, are either careless or hostile as regards public worship."

How does he reach this formidable conclusion? By allowing for "twicers," he reduces the total for Greater London from 1,514,025 (attendances) to 1,252,433 (worshippers). The population, exclusive of those dwelling in institutions, he puts down at 6,240,336. So he finds there is one worshipper out of every five persons in the population. Even if we did not question these totals, we must repudiate the inference that the other four are "careless or hostile

as regards public worship." It is in open contradiction with Mr. Mudie-Smith's estimate that 50 per cent. of the population may properly be exempted from attendance by reason of infancy, age, sickness, or other duties. But the one half of the population which is generously excused on these grounds on page 16 is on page 18 included among the "careless and hostile." By applying Mr. Mudie-Smith's 50 per cent. standard of exemption, we reach a total of 1,252,533 worshippers out of 3,120,168, who may properly be considered able to attend public worship. This would raise the proportion from one out of five to two out of five. But still we are far from any justification for branding three out of five as "careless or hostile."

### THE NUMBERS NOT RECKONED IN.

We cannot even describe them as non-worshippers. The book itself warns us against doing so. The Rev. Henry Mann, religious news editor of the *Daily News*, contributes a most important chapter on "facts and forces not enumerated." There were left out in the counting, he says, all children in Sunday schools who did not also attend morning or evening service. Yet they are counted in the population, and apparently reckoned by Mr. Mudie-Smith as non-worshippers, nay, as "careless or hostile"! The Pleasant Sunday Afternoon and the Adult School movements are also omitted. Yet these are the forms of religious service which working-men have specially affected. No count is taken, Mr. Mann goes on to show, of prayer-meetings, of voluntary services in lodging-houses, workhouses and infirmaries, or of open-air services. Nor is there an enumeration of any kind of weekday services. Mr. Charles Booth refers to the fact that women of the working class attend mothers' meetings and similar gatherings in very large numbers. On Sunday they are "too busy" to go to church.

And when we come to generalise for the whole population, we must not forget the occasional worshippers. They cannot be classed as non-worshippers; yet if they had all been present on the day the census was taken, the totals would have been vastly larger.

The folly of taking the census as a complete enumeration is now apparent. It is avowedly nothing of the kind. It arbitrarily restricts the "public worship" which it registers to one day in the week, and to one morning and one evening service on that day. To infer that those whom it has not enumerated are not worshippers is absurd. To conclude that they are "careless or hostile" is even less defensible. Happily our census takers explicitly repudiate the idea that the number counted at two out of the whole week's services represent anything like the number who consciously respond to the claims of religion. Yet the title of the book rather suggests that assumption. This compilation of more or less arbitrarily selected enumerations is called "The Religious Life of London."

### THINGS NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL.

The unfortunate generalisations into which our chief enumerator has fallen illustrate the profane say-

ing which pronounces statistics to be the superlative degree of falsehood. It was to avoid misleading inferences of this kind that Mr. Charles Booth declined to add a religious census to his great work on London. So erroneously treated the figures, innocent in themselves, have caused an undue amount of pessimism. "Four out of every five Londoners careless or hostile as regards public worship!"—that is a statement which might justify despondency bordering on despair. But the facts show no more than that four out of every five were not enumerated when the census was taken; and, according to the estimated exemptions, out of every five that could attend, two were actually enumerated. Add to the given totals the number not enumerated, but attending other services on Sunday and during the week, take into account the occasional worshippers, and the proportion of worshippers will work out at something not very far from one in every two. This is a reassuring conclusion. One of the valuable features of the work is the number of maps and diagrams which it contains.

### THE LATEST MILITARY SENSATION IN GERMANY.

On January 26, a Saxon lieutenant in the German army killed a brother officer who had betrayed his family honour. In Dresden, on the same day, an officer who had eloped with the wife of the novelist, Georg von Oppteda, and fought a duel with the injured husband, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. During the same week, a lieutenant fought nine other officers of his regiment in succession, because he claimed they had outraged his family honour. At the same time, the army sustained a real loss in the voluntary retirement of Gen. Kolmar von der Goltz, famous as Von der Goltz Pasha, drillmaster of the Turkish army in the recent war with Greece. This able writer of military books made application for retirement as soon as he heard of the Kaiser's observation that "his imperial majesty does not wish his officers to play with pen and ink."

During these seven days, also, there appeared, as though to confirm and make more impressive this news, an English translation of Lieutenant Bilsse's famous book, "A Little Garrison" (Stokes), a work which has caused an international sensation and come near to upsetting the German army. The story, told in the form of a realistic novel, has gone home to the soul of the German people. In a country where a novel which sells ten thousand copies is regarded as a success, this book went into its one-hundred-and-tenth thousand a couple of weeks after its publication. The author has been tried for writing over an assumed name and without the permission of the military authorities. He has been dismissed from the service and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The book has been a theme of heated debates in the Reichstag, and the Kaiser himself has been forced to take notice of it.

This little book, with the unpretentious title and of but trifling literary merit, may be indirectly the means of the moral reformation of the entire German army. It is intensely realistic, and the truth of its terrible revelations has been reluctantly admitted by

a number of the representative men and journals of the empire. "A Little Garrison" is a terrible arraignment of the entire German army system. It is a graphic picture of military conditions as they exist in many German garrison towns; and the pitiful recital of corruption, lax discipline, low moral tone, favouritism, and loose living was not shaken or weakened in a single instance by the testimony at the trial.

The novel is the chronicle of an unsavoury "mix-up" of army officers and their wives, whose relations are so promiscuous that it is almost impossible at times to untangle them. Second-rate and low-born officers are condemned for ten years at a stretch to some petty frontier post because their superiors are anxious to forget them. Here they get into mischief of all kinds, alienate the affections of one another's wives, idle away their time—with a corresponding effect upon discipline—get drunk, brutally ill-treat their subordinates, make life miserable for the townspeople, get heavily into debt, and curse their lot—all these within sight of the frontier of a foreign and possibly hostile nation. One of the lieutenants, who has a kind heart, and who is a victim of brutal, drunken officers and their designing, intriguing wives, is made to say:

Every officer guilty of follies is assigned to a frontier garrison. Those who give such orders do not know that dubious characters, brought together in one spot, do far more evil than if they were distributed among the regiments and forced to live among numbers of comrades of irreproachable character. Nearly all the scandals that break out in our corps are enacted in these frontier holes. . . . There is no help for it. We can have no relations with the residents, because there are none, or practically none. For want of the distractions so numerous in the large cities, we are obliged to pass most of our time in our clubs. We have not even permission to drink our beer in a little wayside inn, on account of the class of persons to be found there. Well, we stay in the club, and for the mere sake of passing the time, we drink and drink. The consequence is the series of scandals that are known only too well.

All the hopes of military advancement turn out to be illusions. "The private soldier in the German army is a man forced into a yoke, the prey of every whim of his superiors, a man exposed to the bad humour of those above him—one who has to suffer, without a sign of resistance, undeserved harshness and injustice."

When one of the ladies is discovered in a nasty intrigue with one of the lieutenants, her husband is forced by the "Council of Honour" to fight a duel to save the "honour" of his wife by mortal combat. "Because his miserable wife has deceived him, the army forces him to expose himself to the bullet of her seducer, instead of simply expelling the latter from the army and giving him a much-needed period of reflection in gaol."

Life at this garrison makes bores of men.

For nine years, I have been vegetating in this miserable hole. . . . I have lost the manners of good society. . . . The tone prevalent in these casinos of ours is enough to demoralise almost anybody. . . . This continual gossip, these ceaseless bickerings, are enough to destroy the temper and, to some extent, the reputation of an angel. . . . For the most part, officers sent to these frontier garrisons are relegated there

to get rid of them. His majesty does not consider the fact that to place such doubtful elements in such large numbers into this sort of a garrison renders them even more harmful than if they were sent to larger garrisons, where they would be subjected to the influence of respectable and well-bred comrades. . . . By rights, the transfer of a regiment to a frontier ought to be a distinction, because there they are closest to the enemy. . . . But this is a mere illusion.

The most amiable of the characters in the book, the hearty, honest Sergeant Schmitz, who is assaulted by a superior officer and driven from the service, afterward becomes a socialist. The army, he says, in one of his harangues, is anything but a blessing to the people.

It takes away his children; it uses up the best years in his life. . . . During these years, our sons are treated with injustice and brutality, and retire from the army into workaday life as the bitter enemies of the Government, which dismisses many of them as helpless cripples or as physical wrecks, without ever thinking of making a suitable reward.

The German press unwillingly but fully admits the truth of the arraignment. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* "regrets admitting that the picture is not overdrawn." The Berlin *Tageblatt* declares that the book "should be most seriously pondered in high places." The *Vossische Zeitung* declares that public confidence must be restored in the army. The Berlin *Post* points out the fact that the town in which the scene is laid, Forbach, is in Alsace, and near the French border, and hardly thinks that the German press can gracefully point the finger of scorn at France for the Dreyfus revelations. The London *Spectator* believes that the incident is "a symptom of such far-reaching demoralisation that the very efficiency of the German army as a whole may be brought into question." The Minister of War, General von Einem, admitted in the Reichstag that the book stated facts, and he did not repudiate the statement that the conditions described by the author—or worse ones—existed in many other garrisons. The Kaiser has had a report made to him on the conditions described in the book, and has been so much impressed by the actual state of affairs revealed that he has issued a decree to the commanders of twenty-three army corps "threatening with expulsion from the army any officer who should hereafter be guilty of such heinous behaviour as is exemplified by the characters in Bilse's book."

In his introduction, Wolf von Schierbrand (the translator) bears testimony to the correctness and the truth of the statements made, but cannot exonerate the Kaiser from blame, as that monarch's example, in the matter of "indulgence in sybarite banquets, his ideas about duelling, and his insistence upon higher living by the officers than their pay justifies, must be held largely to blame."

In 1786, Frederick the Great died, leaving an army that he had raised to the very pinnacle of fame.

With this army he had faced and vanquished, standing at bay against almost the whole of Continental Europe, his powerful foes. . . . Just one score of years later, the hills of Jena looked down upon the crushing, disgraceful defeat of this same Prussian army. . . . The heel of the Corsican despot was on its

neck. . . . Sadowa and Sedan reinstated Prussia, and with her the allied states of Germany, in her former glory. . . . Undermined by corruption . . . honey-combed with loose morals, favouritism, and boundless conceit . . . is another Jena coming?

"In Steel and Leather." By R. H. Forster. (John Long. Price 6s.)—A story of the Wars of the Roses, with plenty of adventures and fighting. Herbert Whittingham is a ward of the King, but the question is, of which king? For a time he fights for Margaret, and his comrades, French and English, enjoy his bright, happy society as much as the reader will.

"Facing the Future; or, The Parting of the Ways." By R. Thynne. (T. Fisher Unwin. Price 6s.)—The "Ways" under discussion are Protestantism versus Catholicism or Positivism; and to those who like religious polemics sugar-coated this book will be very acceptable. The chief characters are a mathematician, who is offered a bishopric, his family, and two young men, who are in love with his daughter. The pity is that the ordinary reader will have no chance of verifying the statements concerning secret societies.

"Spencer Kellogg Brown." By George G. Smith. (Heinemann. Price 6s.)—This biography is of double interest just now when the Louisiana Centenary Exhibition brings the early days of the occupation of Kansas before the public. Spencer Kellogg Brown was a neighbour of the famous John Brown, whose "body lies mouldering in the grave." He was hanged by the Confederates as a spy at the early age of twenty-one, having been taken a prisoner a few days after his marriage. The simplicity of an innocent boy is oddly mingled with the grave dignity of a man tried as by fire, and the diary is so charming that few will lay it down until it is read to the end.

"Clubs for Working Girls." By Maude Stanley. (Grant Richards. Price 3s. 6d.)—It has been truly said that the welfare of the work-girl is at the root of the question, "How shall we ameliorate the condition of the working classes?" The Hon. Maude Stanley gives the fullest and the most invaluable information about the organisation and management of girls' clubs.

"The Adventures of Elizabeth in Rügen." By the author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden."—Elizabeth makes a drive in the island, and the doings of the eleven days spent there are recorded. The book is bright and amusing, though not so interesting as the garden books. (Macmillan. Pp. 300. 6s. net.)

"Myra of the Pines." By Herman K. Vielé. (Fisher Unwin. 6s.)—An inconsequent mother, an absent-minded astrological father, a queer pilgrim's abode in the depths of an American pine wood; an estate agent, who can act as cook and bottle washer, together with the only partially-human family of a nightmare-like, pig-rearing squatter, form the quaint setting of a dainty love story.

# A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE FAR EAST.

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"Real Conversations." By William Archer.—This is a reprint of the interesting series published originally in the *Pall Mall Magazine*. The twelve notables include Mr. A. W. Pinero, Mr. Thomas Hardy, "John Oliver Hobbes," Mr. Stephen Phillips, Mr. George Moore, Mr. W. S. Gilbert, Mr. Sidney Lee and others. (William Heinemann. Pp. 254. 6s. net.)

# LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS

N.B.—This List does not pretend to give the contents of all the Monthly Magazines published, but none of the really important ones are omitted. Those marked (\*) can be obtained from News-agents in Australasia. The others require to be specially ordered.

Magazines sold for 6d. in Great Britain cost 9d. here; for 1/-, cost 1/3 here; for 2/6, cost 3/- here.

## ARENA.—(Gay and Bird. 25 cts. Feb.)

Divine Immanence. James Boyd Brady.  
Beauty and Social Progress. John Ward Stimson.  
Emerson's "Sphinx." Charles Malloy.  
Two Arguments against Direct Legislation. Eltweed Pomeroy.  
How Proportional Representation has Worked in Belgium. Robert Tyson.  
The Supreme Economic Evil. E. S. Wicklin.  
The Message of the England of the Forties to America To-day. Amy C. Rich.  
The Ever-Womanly. Newell Dunbar.

## \*ART JOURNAL.—(H. Virtue. 1s. 6d. March.)

The Collection of William Newell. Illus. Guy F. Laking.  
The Art of Oliver Hall. Illus. Frank Rinder.  
Decorative Natural History. Illus. Douglas English.  
The Flemish School in the National Gallery of Scotland. Illus. David C. Thomson.  
Talbot Hughes. Illus. Ernest Radford.  
Supplements:—"Notre Dame. Paris," after J. Roux Champion; and "Applique Work," after Talbot Hughes.

## ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—(Gay and Bird. 1s. Feb.)

Wall-street and the Country. C. A. Conant.  
Lynching; a Southern View. C. H. Poe.  
Recollections of Lincoln. H. Villard.  
English and American Cousins. Thomas Wentworth Higginson.  
Is Commercialism in Disgrace? John Graham Brooks.  
Fra Paolo Sarpi. Contd. Andrew D. White.  
Timotheus and the Persians. J. I. Manatt.  
George Borrow. H. W. Boynton.

## BADMINTON MAGAZINE.—(Eyre and Spottiswoode. 1s. March.)

Raby. Illus. Percy Stephens.  
Racegoers and Racegoing. A Racegoer.  
Some Medium-Price Modern Motors. Illus. Claude Johnson.  
Wild-Goose Shooting in South Wales. Illus. Guy Speir.  
Two Days on a Japanese Trout Stream. Illus. C. L. Nolan.  
The Wrestling Furore. P. Longhurst.  
Recollections of Racehorses. Illus. E. Somerville Tattersall.  
Blue-Grouse Shooting in British Columbia. R. Leckie Ewing.  
The Soldier in the Saddle. Illus. Major Arthur Hughes-Ouslow.

## BANKERS' MAGAZINE.—(Waterlow. 1s. 6d. March.)

Colonial and Foreign Banks in this Country.  
The Fiscal Question and the Money Market. W. R. Lawson.

## BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—(Blackwood. 2s. 6d. March.)

Viscount Gough. G. W. Forrest.  
The Pychley Country.  
Scelopaxiana; Habits and Habitat. Scelopax.  
Whitaker Wright Finance.  
Musings Without Method. Contd.  
The Opening of the War. With Map. Active List.  
The Political Outlook.

## BROAD VIEWS.—(Kegan Paul. 1s. 6d. Feb. 15.)

The Two Party System.  
The Memory of Nature. A. P. Sinnett.  
The Problem of Macedonia. L. A. Comorilas.  
India and Preferential Tariffs. Sir Roper Lethbridge.  
A Record of International Arbitration. Contd. J. Genaduis.  
The Soldier's Emoluments. An Army Paymaster. Morocco.

## CASSELL'S MAGAZINE.—(Cassell. 6d. March.)

The Opera in Paris. Illus. G. E. Dubois.  
Cup Ties Played Under Difficulties. Illus. Harold Macfarlane.

London's Cheapest Hotels. Illus. W. B. Robertson.  
Veterans of the British Fleet. Illus. A. S. Hurd.  
'Tis a Fine Hunting Day. Illus. H. Sutcliffe.  
Rye and Winchelsea. Illus. G. G. Smith.  
Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Hicks. Illus. S. Dark.  
Pall Mall. Illus. A. Wallis Myers.

## \*CASSIER'S MAGAZINE.—(33 Bedford-street, Strand. 1s. Feb. 15.)

The War Fleets of Japan and Russia. Illus. A. S. Hurd.  
Portable Electric Drilling and Riveting Machines. Illus. F. C. Perkins.  
The Technology of Paint and Varnish. A. H. Sabin.  
The Widening Use of Steel Castings in the United States. Illus. W. P. Barba.  
Multi-Cylinder Locomotives. Illus. Contd. J. F. Gairns.  
The Individual Application of Electric Motors to Machinery. Illus. W. Cooper.

## \*CENTURY MAGAZINE.—(Macmillan. 1s. 4d. March.)

A Visit to Bismarck. Illus. Henry Villard.  
Economic Changes in Asia. Illus. Arthur Judson Brown.  
The Paris Bourse. Illus. Cleveland Moffett.  
The Making of Public Opinion. Rollo Ogden.  
The Eye of Fear; Labour Unions. Robert Bruce Grant.  
Anecdotes of the New Pope. With Portrait. William J. D. Croke.  
Thackeray's Friendship with an American Family. Concl. Illus. W. M. Thackeray.  
"Mary Had a Little Lamb" and Its Author. Illus. F. Richardson.  
On Humanising the Animals. John Burroughs.

## CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL.—(47 Paternoster Row. 7d. March.)

How Electric Trams Work.  
The Most Daring Burglary on Record in Cornhill, 1865. W. B. Robertson.  
On Foods and Feeding. Dr. J. Cater.  
Match-Making. T. C. Hepworth.  
Humours of the Battlefield. Captain Lewis Golding.  
Radium.  
Opium Dens in London.

## CHRISTIAN REALM.—(6 Essex-street, Strand. 3d. March.)

Dean Stanley. Illus. Rev. W. C. Chisholm.  
Some Distinguished Organists. Illus. Jesse Quail.  
The Bible and Empire-Building. Illus. Rev. A. Taylor.

## CONNOISSEUR.—(Otto. 1s. March.)

Supplements:—"Jean Anolfini and His Wife," after Jan van Eyck; "Lady Harriet Cavendish" and "Lady Giorgiana Cavendish," after J. Russell; "Miss Farren," after Sir Thomas Lawrence; "Portrait of an Old Lady," after Rembrandt.  
Jewelled Waxes and Others. Illus. B. Kendell.  
The Toby Jug. Illus. Dion C. Calthrop.  
The Hall-Marks and Other Marks on Old Irish Silver. Illus. Arthur Butler.  
The Artistic Value of Thackeray's Drawings. Illus. Lewis Melville.  
The Armour of Schloss Ambras. Contd. Illus. M. Montgomery Campbell.  
Chippendale's Contemporaries. Illus. R. S. Clouston.  
The Old English and Italian Masters at Burlington House. Illus. Louise M. Richter.  
The English Potters and Napoleon Bonaparte. Illus. Frank Freeth.

## CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.—(Horace Marshall. 2s. 6d. March.)

Japan and Russia. Dr. E. J. Dillon.  
Have You No Opinion of Your Own? Augustine Birrell.  
British Rule in the Transvaal. British Colonist.  
Recollections of Renan. Mrs. Emily Crawford.  
War Office Reform. Scrutator.  
Carlyle and the Present Tense. Vernon Lee.  
The Flowing Tide in Politics. Joseph Ackland.



The Future of the Latin Nations. Dr. Emil Reich.  
Alcoholic Beverages and Longevity. T. P. Whittaker.  
The Greek Conception of Animals. Countess Martinengo  
Cesaresco.  
Free Will and Determinism. Sir Oliver Lodge.  
Buddhism in China. W. Gilbert Walshe.

CORNHILL MAGAZINE.—(Smith, Elder. 1s. March.)

A Modern New Zealand. Lady Broome.  
The Case of Allan Breck. Andrew Lang.  
Herbert Spencer. Hector Macpherson.  
A Day of My Life in the County Court. Judge Parry.  
The Structure of a Coral Reef. Prof. T. G. Bonney.  
French Housekeeping. Miss Betham-Edwards.  
Ibn Batuta; a Hungry Heart. Hugh Clifford.  
The Wreck of the "Wager." W. J. Fletcher.

\*COSMOPOLITAN. (International News Co. 6d. Feb.)

The Conquest of Asia by Russia. Illus. John Brisben Walker.  
The Art of Dramatising Novels. Illus. Paul Potter.  
Methods of Inducing Sleep. Illus. J. E. Watkins, Jr.  
The Discovery of Gold in Australia. Illus. S. E. Moffett.  
Recent Advances in Astronomy. Illus. Sir Robert Ball.  
Peru and the Pizarros. Illus. C. T. Brady.  
The Breadth of Herbert Spencer's Teaching. With Portrait. Logan G. McPherson.  
Cryptography. George Wilkes.  
Captains of Industry. Illus. Contd.

EAST AND WEST.—(21 Paternoster-square. 1 rupee. Feb.)

Canals and Colonies.—Western Punjab. S. S. Thorburn.  
Christian Science. Col. T. F. Dowden.  
The French Revolution of 1789. A. K. Ghose.  
Festivities at Chinchwad. S. M. Edwardes.  
The Chinese Question. Henry Crossfield.  
The Principles of Theosophy. J. J. Vimaladala.  
Opium in Literature. Dr. A. H. Japp.  
The Pinglasses of Hyderabad. P. V. Naidu.  
The Waterloo Campaign and the German Share in It.  
C. A. Kincaid.  
Reminiscences of Pudukota. J. B. Pennington.

EMPIRE REVIEW.—(Macmillan. 1s. March.)

The Political and Commercial Situation in Manchuria.  
H. Fulford Bush.  
The Chinaman in Australia. Murray Eyre.  
Cancer Research in Australia. Dr. G. Cooke Adams.  
The British Silk Industry. Frank Warner.  
Artificial Manures and Their Uses in Germany. J. L. Bashford.  
Science and Invention. Engineer.  
Life in New Zealand; a Day at Baku. R. E. Baughan.

\*ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.—(222 Strand. 1s. Feb. 15.)

Mining and Railway Development in Peru. Illus. G. Fred. Collins.  
Lines of Progress in the Efficiency of the Combustion Motor. Illus. E. C. Warren.  
The Penalty Clause in Engineering Contracts. W. Valentine Ball.  
Mechanical and Commercial Aspects of the Alcohol Motor. Illus. Henri Dupays.  
The First Hydro-Electric Station of Greece. Illus. E. Guarini.  
Locomotives for Special Service on British Railways. Illus. G. F. Gairns.  
The Power Plant and Mechanical Equipment of Apartment Houses. P. R. Moses.  
The Mechanic of the Future and His Training. E. P. Watson.

ENGINEERING TIMES.—(P. S. King. 6d. Feb. 15.)

The Testing of Iron and Steel. Illus. A. N. Kemp.  
The Principles of Steam Engines. J. H. Dales.  
Asbestos; Nature's Fireguard. Illus. A. Leonard Summers.  
The Practical Protection of Metal Surfaces in Gas Plants. L. P. Lowe.  
Modern Power-Signalling. Illus.  
Superheated Steam. Illus. F. J. Rowan.  
The Great Northern and City Tube Railway. Illus.

\*ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.—(Hutchinson. 6d. March.)

The Della Robbias. Illus. E. Staley.  
More About Sir John Moore. Illus. Major A. St. J. Seally.  
The Ingoldsby Country. Illus. W. Dexter.  
The Aurora Borealis. Illus. C. Wilkinson.

The Board School as a Social Force. Illus. Hugh B. Philpott.  
Grimsby; the Biggest Fishing Port in the World. Illus. W. James.  
A Day 'Twixt Summer and Winter. Illus. T. R. Hodges.

FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.—(Chapman and Hall. 2s. 6d. March.)

The Tsar; a Character Sketch.  
The Slav and His Future. Dr. Emil Reich.  
The Growing Taste for the Higher Kinds of Poetry. Alfred Austin.  
The Collected Poems of Christina Rossetti. Ford Madox Hueffer.  
The Neglected Estate of Wei-hai-Wei. Tai Foo.  
The War and the Powers. Calchas.  
The War in the Far East. Alfred Stead.  
Mr. Chamberlain's Future. A Student of Public Affairs.  
The Fiscal Question; a Bird's-eye View. Sir Charles Follett.  
Entertaining. Mrs. John Lane.  
Greek and the Public Schools. Cloudestley Brereton.  
The New War Office. Major Arthur Griffiths.  
New Light on the Irish Problem. Filson Young.  
How They Teach Acting at the Paris Conservatoire. L.J.

\*GIRL'S REALM.—(12 Portugal-street. 6d. March.)

Mademoiselle Chrysanthemum at Home. Illus. E. Charles.  
The Sitting-Rooms of Royal Princesses. Illus. G. A. Wade.  
Fencing for Girls. Illus. Gladys Beattie Crozier.  
The Birthplaces of Some Famous Painters. Illus. Helen Thorp.  
Girls and Journalism. Illus. Miss M. F. Billington.

\*GOOD WORDS.—(Isbister. 6d. March.)

The Great Earthquake in Peru. Illus. Vice-Adm. Swinton C. Holland.  
Charlotte Brontë's Late Romance. With Portrait. Clara E. Laughlin.  
Reason and Rationalism from the Side of Religion. Canon H. Hensley Henson.  
Insect Masqueraders. Illus. J. J. Ward.  
St. Columba's Castle in Iona. Illus. W. G. Collingwood.

\*GREAT THOUGHTS.—(4 St. Bride-street. 6d. March.)

Studies in Browning. Contd. Rev. Josiah Flew.  
Korea; the Land of the Winged Tiger. Illus. Wm. Durban.  
Sir George Otto Trevelyan. Illus. Robert Cochrane.  
Madame de Sevigné; Her Homes, Her Friends, and Her Letters. Illus. Contd. R. Grey.  
A Study in Audiences by Alfred Capper; Interview. Illus. R. Blathwayt.

\*LONDON MAGAZINE.—(Thompson. 6d.)

The Child Slaves of Manchester. Illus. R. H. Sherard.  
Highwaymen's Haunts. Illus. C. G. Harper.  
How the King Holds a Council. Illus. E. St. John-Brenou.  
A Day in My Life at Eton. Illus. An Eton Boy.  
The Fascination of Secret Signs. Frank Banfield.

\*HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—(45 Albemarle-street. 1s. March.)

Beginnings of American Diplomacy. Illus. Prof. John Bassett Moore.  
The Labrador "Liveyver." Illus. Norman Duncan.  
The History of the Alphabet. Illus. H. S. Williams.  
Insect Commonwealths. Illus. H. C. McCook.  
First Impressions of Civilisation. Ohiyesa—A Sioux Indian.  
A Group of Hawthorne Letters. Julian Hawthorne.  
Crossing a South American Desert. Illus. C. J. Post.

INDEPENDENT REVIEW.—(Unwin. 2s. 6d. March.)

French Socialists and the Church. Jean Jaures.  
Saldanha Bay. With Map. E. Y. Brabant.  
Georg Brandes. J. G. Robertson.  
The Italian Peasant. Bolton King.  
Dumping. Hugh Bell.  
The Situation in the Balkans. Hugh Law.  
The Life of the Artisan in Lancashire. John Garrett Leigh.  
The People of the Valley in Lancashire. Alice Law.  
The Educational Crisis in Wales. W. Lewis Jones.

LEISURE HOUR.—(4 Bouverie-street. 6d. March.)  
 In Attendance on the King. Illus. Miss Mary Spencer Warren.  
 Cotton—Our Greatest Industry. Illus. Miss Gertrude Bacon.  
 Some Men of the Oxford Movement. Illus. T. H. Escott.  
 Problems of Bible Translation. Illus. F. Klickmann.  
 German Municipal Effort and the Dresden "Towns" Exhibition. Illus. Dr. L. Elkind.  
 Sea-Serpents. Illus. F. T. Bullen.  
 Gordon House Girls' Home. Illus. H. B. Philpott.

LONGMAN'S MAGAZINE.—(Longmans. 6d. March.)  
 Modder River. Capt. Vaughan.  
 The Sound of the Desert. Lonisa Jebb.  
 A Defence of Play-Reading. W. E. Hicks.

\*MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE.—(10 Norfolk-street, Strand. 6d. Feb.)  
 One Hundred Masterpieces of Painting. Illus. Contd. John La Farge.  
 A Corner in Labour in San Francisco. Illus. R. S. Baker.  
 Sketching Under Fire at Antietam. Illus. F. H. Schell.  
 The History of the Standard Oil Company. Illus. Contd. Ida M. Tarbell.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.—(Macmillan. 1s. March.)  
 Education and Its Machinery. P. S. Burrell.  
 The German Army in German Fiction. H. C. Maedowall.  
 The Last of Limmer. Gerald Brennan.  
 The Gardens of Tokio. Reginald Farrer.  
 Matthew Arnold as a Popular Poet. W. A. Sibbald.

\*MAGAZINE OF ART.—(Cassell. 1s. March.)  
 Frontispiece:—"Pygmalion and Galatea." after J. L. Gerome.  
 Jean Leon Gerome. Illus. M. H. Spielmann.  
 L'Art Nouveau. Symposium.  
 Sidney Sime. Graphic Humorist. Illus. Frank L. Emanuel.  
 Portrait-Painting Technically Considered. Contd. Illus. Prof. H. von Herkomer.  
 Wall Papers. Illus. Aymer Vallance.  
 How to Draw in Pen and Ink. Contd. Illus. Harry Furniss.  
 "Old Masters" at the Royal Academy. Illus. B.  
 The New Members of the Royal Academy. Illus. B.

MONTHLY REVIEW.—(Murray. 2s. 6d. March.)  
 Thomas Hardy's "The Dynasts."  
 The Reorganisation of the War Office. Julian Corbett.  
 The Favourite Foreigner; a Comparison in Burdens. H. J. Tennant.  
 Bushido; the Japanese Ethical Code. A. Stead.  
 The Japanese Warrior; Old Style. W. P. Reeves.  
 Canon Ainger. Edith Sichel.  
 Italian Policy and the Vatican. Concl. Commendatore F. Santini.  
 The Prussian Co-operation at Waterloo. J. Holland Rose.  
 Pescocostanzo and its Lacemakers. Illus. Marchesa De Viti De Marco.

\*MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.—(Horace Marshall. 6d. March.)  
 The Birth of the Republican Party. Illus. F. Curtis.  
 Teaching the Filipinos. Illus. W. Dinwiddie.

NATIONAL REVIEW.—(Edw. Arnold. 2s. 6d. March.)  
 The Russian Collapse in the Far East. Ignatius.  
 The Political Situation in Austria and Hungary. Francis Kossuth.  
 Some Reflections on the Fiscal Question. Duke of Bedford.  
 The American Revolution. Prof. J. K. Laughton.  
 Historical Notes on the Elysee. Hon. Mrs. Stuart Wortley.  
 Is Fiction Deteriorating? Miss Jane H. Findlater.  
 American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.  
 Early Recollections of Mr. Lecky. A College Friend.  
 Representative Government and War. Col. Lonsdale Hale.  
 The Poet's Diary. Contd. Lamia.  
 Australia and Preferential Trade. B. R. Wise.  
 Greater Britain.

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.—(5 Park-square, Boston. 25 cts. Feb.)  
 Recent Developments in American Park Systems. Illus. F. W. Coburn.  
 Immigration from Abroad into Massachusetts. Illus. P. E. Sherman.

David Humphreys and His Services to American Freedom and Industry. Illus. Annie Russell Marble.  
 Thomaston; the Home of Knox. Illus. Mary Stowell Stimpson.  
 An Historical Snowstorm in 1898. Illus. Amy Woods.  
 The Newfoundland of To-day. D. A. Willey.  
 Paper Money in the New England Colonies. Illus. F. A. Ogg.

NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.—(Sampson Low. 2s. 6d. March.)

The Unity of the Empire. Lord Thring.  
 Russia, Japan, and Ourselves. C. A. W. Pownall.  
 Russia's Financial Position. O. Eltzbacher.  
 The Proposed Educational Concordat. Rev. John Hughes.  
 Sir George Colley in South Africa; Mr. Morley's Chapter on Majuba. Mrs. Beaumont (Lady Pomeroy-Colley).  
 The Franciscan Legends in Italian Art. Emma Gurney Salter.  
 The Snake-Dancers of Mishongnovi. R. B. Townshend.  
 India and Tariff Reform. Sir Edward Sassoon.  
 The Recognition of the Drama by the State. Henry Arthur Jones.  
 What is a University? Walter Frewen Lord.  
 The Flight of the Earls. Philip Wilson.  
 The War Office Revolution and its Limits. Sidney Low.  
 Some Duties of Neutrals. Sir John Macdonell.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.—(Wm. Heinemann. 2s. 6d. March.)

International Arbitration made Attractive. Kayne Mac-Veagh.  
 The Carnegie Institution at Washington. Prof. Simon Newcomb.  
 The History of a Trust. Cerdic Saxon.  
 Causes of the High Price of Cotton. D. J. Sully.  
 Canada and Reciprocity. John Charlton.  
 Real Conditions in the Congo Free State. Prof. Paul S. Reinach.  
 Proposed Additions to the Postal Service. E. F. Loud.  
 Panama; the Fifty Miles Order. Historicus.  
 Religious Associations and the French Government. Abbe Felix Klein.  
 The Art of the Stage Manager. Brander Matthews.  
 Zanardelli's Services to Italy. Dr. G. Biagi.  
 Poetry and Poets of America. Contd. Churton Collins.

PAGE'S MAGAZINE.—(Clun House, Surrey Street, Strand. 1s. March.)

Notes on the Westphalian Coalfield. Concl. David A. Louis.  
 Admiral Sir John Fisher. W. T. Stead.  
 Slide Rules for the Machine Shop. Illus. Karl G. Barth.  
 The Grant and Validity of Patents.  
 Modern Steel Manufacture.  
 The Lots Road Power Station. Illus. Herbert C. Fyfe.  
 The Birmingham University. Concl. C. Alfred Smith.  
 The Manufacture of Hexagon Nuts. Illus.  
 The War between Russia and Japan. Illus. N. I. D.  
 The Bath Tramways. Illus. A Staff Correspondent.

\*PALL MALL MAGAZINE.—(Newton Street, Holborn. 1s. March.)

The Life of a Carthusian Monk. S. E. Winbolt.  
 E. van Meighem; an Artist of the People. Illus. Lenore van der Veer.  
 Rev. R. J. Campbell. With Portrait. Harold Begbie.  
 Avowals. With Portrait. George Moore.  
 The Statuary at Westminster. Illus. Daniel Crilly.  
 The Victoria Falls of the Zambesi River. Illus. O. Douglas-Jones.  
 Literary Geography of the Thames. Illus. William Sharp.  
 Korea; the Land of the Morning Calm. Illus. A. Herbage Edwards.

\*PEARSON'S MAGAZINE.—(C. A. Pearson. 6d. March.)

Motherhood. Illus. Lavinia Hart.  
 Ben Nevis; an Original Holiday. Illus. W. T. Kilgour.  
 Authors from an Artist's Standpoint. Illus. Stanley L. Wood.  
 The Strange Life of a Hyacinth. Illus. M. Tindal.  
 Legs; the Story of a Coyote. Illus. M. Foster.  
 Life in the Antarctic. Illus. Lieut. E. H. Shackleton.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS.—(New York. 1s. March.)

Santo Domingo; a Turbulent Republic. C. S. Salomon.  
 A Century of Independence in Haiti. Francis T. Miller and J. L'Hérissien.  
 Panama and Its People. F. C. Nichols.

Desert Irrigation in the Far West. Illus. L. R. Freeman.  
Hermann von Holst, the Historian. Lucie Hammond.  
Latin-American Views of Panama and the Canal. Louis  
E. van Norman.

\*SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.—(Sampson Low. 1s. March.)  
The Search for the Western Sea. Illus. Agnes C. Laut.  
Letters from England in 1846-49. Illus. Mrs. George  
Bancroft.

The War of 1812. Illus. Contd. Capt. A. T. Mahan.  
Richard Strauss. With Portrait. James Huneker.  
Some Notes on Portraiture. Frank Fowler.

\*STRAND MAGAZINE.—(Newnes. 6d. March.)  
Electrical Engineers; the Slaves of the Lamp. Illus.  
F. D. Godwyn.  
Artists' Types of Beauty. Illus.  
Old Ballads. Illus.  
Battles with Bergs. Illus. P. T. McGrath.  
The Heart of the Footballer. Illus. C. B. Fry.

\*SUNDAY STRAND.—(Newnes. 6d. March.)  
Baron Overtown. Illus. J. K. Colford.  
A Hundred Years of Bible Distribution. Illus. Dr. W.  
Granville Greenwood.  
Some Japanese Religious Festivals. Illus. Florence E.  
Burnley.  
Is Church-Going Unpopular? Symposium.  
Some Curious Church Doors. Illus. Duncan Moul.  
Relics and Curiosities of David Livingstone. Illus. Dr.  
Carter.

TECHNICS.—(Newnes. 9d. Feb. 15.)  
The Royal College of Science, London. Illus. Prof. W.  
A. Tilden.  
The Electric and Magnetic Properties of Alloys of Iron.  
Illus. Prof. W. F. Barrett.  
Going through the Shops. Illus. J. G. Horner.  
On the Diagrammatic Illustration of Class Lectures.  
Illus. Contd. W. J. Lineham.  
Charlottenburg; the Berlin Technical High School.  
Illus. Contd. Prof. W. E. Dalby.  
Technical Education for Apprentices. Illus. D. Drum-  
mond.  
Structural Design. Illus. Contd. E. F. Etchells.  
Incandescent Electric Lamps. J. Swinburne.  
The Heating of an Educational Building. Illus. W. W.  
F. Pullen.  
The Bacteriology of Brewing. Illus. J. Grant.  
The Continuous-Current Dynamo. Illus. Contd. H. M.  
Hobart.  
The Photographic Image in Theory and Practice. Illus.  
Edgar Senior.  
The Battersea Polytechnic. Illus. S. H. Wells.

TEMPLE BAR.—(Macmillan. 1s. March.)  
Heine and Sir Walter Scott. James S. Henderson.

How to listen to an O chestral Concert. Florence G.  
Fidler.  
Station Life in New South Wales. R. M. de C.  
A Herefordshire Lane in Winter. Rev. S. Cornish Wat-  
kins.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—(R. Brimley Johnson. 2s. 6d.  
March.)

Kant as a Democratic Politician. Karl Blind.  
The Left Wing—Past and Future. A Radical of '85.  
Protection and Free Trade; a Dishonest Policy. M. D.  
O'Brien.  
The Burden of Empire. J. G. Godard.  
A Spanish Romeo and Juliet. Contd. Hubert Reade.  
Rent; Its Use and Abuse. Evelyn Ansell.  
Byzantine Greece. Contd. W. Miller.  
The Science and Art Department at South Kensington.  
Hugh Blaker.  
Miss Susan B. Anthony; the Grand Old Woman of To-  
day. Ignota.  
Agrarian Panmixia. W. R. MacDermot.  
Freedom and Protection Principles. J. Lionel Taylor.

\*WIDE WORLD MAGAZINE.—(Newnes. 6d. March.)  
Sword-Fishing. Illus. W. H. Chamberlain.  
On Foot to Tibet. Illus. Contd. C. E. Simmonds.  
Through the Copland Pass. Illus. Miss C. A. Barnicoat.  
Two Remarkable Walking Competitions. Illus. E. Clar-  
ence Jackman and A. Propsting.  
A Lonely Trans-African Tramp. Illus. Major P. H. G.  
Powell-Cotton.

\*WINDSOR MAGAZINE.—(Ward, Lock. 6d. March.)  
The French Westminster Abbey. Illus. Alder Anderson.  
The Anti-Microbe Maniac. Illus. Lewis Perry.  
The Freedom of the Black-Faced Ram. Illus. Chas. G.  
D. Roberts.

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The Crisis in the Cotton Industry. C. W. Macara.  
The Great Motor Show.  
The Day's Work of a London Policeman. Illus.  
Home Rule for the Thames. Illus.  
Perfect Feeding of the Human Body. Isaac F. Mar-  
cosson.  
The Coal Miner and His Work. Illus. W. Meakin.  
The Man without a Bed. Clarence Rook.  
Every Man His Own Fruit Grower. Illus. Home Coun-  
ties.  
Ladies' Sports. Illus.

## INSURANCE NOTES.

Detailed information is to hand of the losses by the great Baltimore fire in February last. The total loss is placed at about £14,000,000, of which some £7,000,000 will fall on the insurance companies interested. It is estimated that the British companies hold about £1,800,000 of this amount, and it is expected they will have to pay about £1,500,000 in settlement of the claims against them. The companies making the heaviest losses are as follows:—Royal, £250,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, £200,000; North British, £200,000; Commercial Union, £150,000; Northern, £150,000; Norwich Union, £140,000; Phoenix, £120,000; Sun, £100,000; London and Lancashire, £100,000. Some of the American offices are believed to have been ruined by the fire. An account of the fire will be found under the heading of Leading Articles.

State and municipal insurance schemes have been rudely shattered by the Aalesund fire in Norway. They have a Government Insurance Department, which finds itself called upon to pay £300,000 by the recent conflagration. As it has not got the money in hand, it is endeavouring to float bonds for the amount at 4½ per cent. interest, payable in 5 to 7 years. For the same period an extra premium is to be levied on the whole of the property insured in the country by the department, to earn the loss. Crack-brained State and municipal fire insurance schemes have been tried to be foisted on the Australian public from time to time for years past, but so far, fortunately, without success. The Aalesund fire should prove a finger mark to any such in the future.

THE  
**COLONIAL MUTUAL  
.. FIRE ..**

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

FIRE - - -  
ACCIDENT - - -  
EMPLOYER'S  
LIABILITY - - -  
FIDELITY  
GUARANTEE - - -  
PLATE-CLASS  
BREAKAGE - - -  
MARINE - - -

**Insurance.**

**OFFICES.**

MELBOURNE—60 Market Street.  
SYDNEY—78 Pitt Street.  
ADELAIDE—71 King William Street.  
BRISBANE—Creek Street.  
PERTH—Barrack Street.  
HOBART—Collins Street.  
LONDON—St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

**WM. L. JACK,**  
MANAGER.

**CITIZENS'  
LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**  
LIMITED.

**PRINCIPAL BRANCH OFFICES.**

NEW SOUTH WALES: Citizens' Buildings, Moore  
and Castlereagh Streets, Sydney.  
VICTORIA: Citizens' Buildings, Collins Street,  
Melbourne.  
QUEENSLAND: Citizens' Buildings, Queen Street,  
Brisbane.  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Citizens' Buildings, King  
William Street, Adelaide.  
NEW ZEALAND: Citizens' Chambers, Custom  
House Quay, Wellington.  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Hay & Barrack Streets,  
Perth.  
TASMANIA: Liverpool and Murray Streets, Hobart.  
UNITED KINGDOM: Citizens' House, 24 and 25  
King William Street, London, E.C.  
And at DUBLIN, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER.

**HAS MONEY TO LEND**

on security of  
Freehold City or Suburban Properties, Good Dairy Farms, Agri-  
cultural & Grazing Lands (Freehold or C.P. & C.L.), or Govern-  
ment Stock of any of the Australian States or New Zealand.

**At the Lowest Current Rates of Interest.**

Loans may be arranged for a fixed term or repayable by  
instalments without notice or payment of any fine.

In the British House of Commons recently the Chancellor of the Exchequer was asked in view of the fact that the privilege granted to income tax payers resident in the United Kingdom of exemption on premiums paid to life assurance companies whose head offices were in the United Kingdom, was not applicable to policies issued by companies established in Australia and other parts of the Empire, whether he would consider the advisability of extending the privilege to the policies of all Indian and Colonial Companies. Mr. Austen Chamberlain replied that legislation would be required to effect this suggestion, but that he would make enquiries into the conditions under which insurance companies carry on their business in the Colonies and India, to see if the same treatment is accorded to companies whose head offices are local, and those with head offices in the United Kingdom. Until he received that information he would not make any definite statement as to new legislation.

The four-storied warehouse of Kempthorn and Prosser, drug merchants, of Wellington, New Zealand, was totally destroyed by fire on the 24th ult. The brigade was unable to stay the progress of the flames owing to the highly inflammable nature of the stock. The loss is estimated at £45,000, of which £35,000 is covered by insurance. Only the four walls of the building were left standing.

The underwriters at Lloyds are doing a large business over the Russo-Japanese War, the rates varying considerably with the class of risk undertaken. The two cruisers "Nishan" and "Kasuga," purchased by the Japanese, were insured for £750,000 in all on their voyage from Genoa to Japan, and their safe arrival brought a large profit to the underwriters. The Russian East Asiatic Company's steamer "Manchuria," captured by the Japanese, was insured in London for about £65,000. Rice and coal cargoes, both contraband of war, have also been heavily insured.

Government House, Ottawa, Canada, has been severely damaged by fire. The loss is estimated at £10,000.

Mr. John Alsop, Actuary-manager of the Savings Bank, Melbourne, has retired from the bank, after having completed 50 years' service. A large gathering of officers met at the Savings Bank, Market-street, on the 29th ult., to bid him good-bye. The Chairman of the Commissioners (Captain Currie) presided, and presented Mr. Alsop with a handsome silver service on behalf of those present. In doing so, he referred to the recipient's long and honoured career with the bank, and had little doubt that all its officers would profit by the excellent example that had been set them by Mr. Alsop. Mr. Alsop, in replying, gave several reminiscences of the early days of the bank, then a very small affair, and sketched its upward growth until to-day, when the cash daily dealt with amounted to £35,000, and the transactions numbered 4,350 per day.

# INDIGESTION : DYSPEPSIA.

THE torments endured by a person who suffers from Indigestion are, unfortunately, so well known to most of us that it is not necessary that the symptoms of that modern scourge should be described here. What sufferers want to know is how to become **permanently cured**, and they can be enlightened by reading this article.

There are several kinds of indigestion : **Gastric Catarrh**, in which the food becomes covered with mucous, and consequently withstands the action of the digestive juices ; **Gastric Flatulency**, the development of wind or gas ; **Gastric Diarrhoea**, caused by the food being hurried through the digestive organs too fast ; and **Constipation**, which is a very prevalent and obstinate cause which must be removed, or digestion cannot be expected to proceed.

Food **MUST** be digested, and be converted into blood. Nature makes this one of her most imperative laws of life. During the process of digestion, food is entirely changed in composition by the action of the juices of the internal organs through which it passes. In the mouth it is thoroughly mixed with the saliva. Then it is swallowed, and enters the stomach, where it is acted upon by the gastric juices, and becomes partly liquefied. From the stomach it passes to the smaller intestine—which is about 18 feet in length—and there certain portions of the food are liquefied by the bile and other juices. The food thus made fluid is in a condition to be absorbed into, and become a constituent part of the blood. The indigestible portion of the food is discharged into the larger intestine, whence it is in turn expelled from the body together with other refuse matter.

Just as certainly as that it is necessary to life that food must be absorbed, so, likewise, it is essential that the blood must be in a condition to absorb the food. Torpidity of the liver is the chief cause of nearly every case of indigestion, and when the liver is torpid, the kidneys are always sympathetically affected to a greater or lesser extent. The blood, which should be transformed, cleansed and filtered by the kidneys and liver, then contains **urinary and biliary poisons**, and is therefore a feeble absorbent of nutriment. This condition of the blood reacts upon the nervous system of the digestive organs, and prevents the flow, and alters the quality of the digestive juices.

The entire nerve energy of a person suffering from indigestion is weakened, owing to this contaminated condition of the blood, and the general feeling of mental and physical depression, which is experienced during an attack of dyspepsia, is due to this cause.

The blood must be continuously purified by the action of the liver and kidneys, or good digestion cannot be expected to occur.

## Warner's Safe Cure

cures indigestion and dyspepsia simply because it restores the liver and kidneys to health and activity, and, as a consequence, the blood becomes pure, it absorbs nutriment freely, and conveys this nutriment to the nerves throughout the body. Nature is merely aided in her efforts to preserve a balance in the manifold and complex processes of waste and renewal by which life is maintained.

Remember, constipation or irregularity of the bowels, must be overcome. Warner's Safe Pills should, therefore, also be taken in sufficient quantity to ensure one free movement daily.

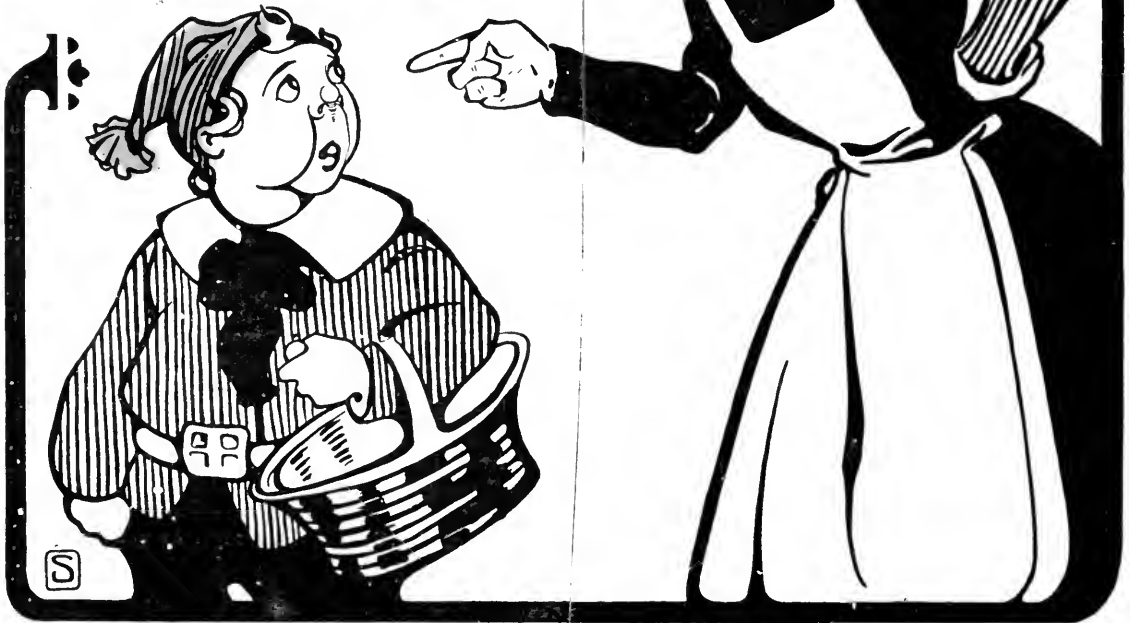
Do not overload the stomach. Avoid tea, coffee, alcoholic stimulants, and rich or fat foods. Do not eat generously of any solid food.

From **Mr. T. H. Cook**, Bellevue Street, **Parramatta, N.S.W.**, 4th March, 1903.

"I have been a great sufferer for about 20 years from **Chronic Dyspepsia**. During that time I can safely say that I have spent £200 on doctors, and the best of doctors, and only got at any time but slight relief from their medicines. I suffered terribly with pains in the chest and stomach, and also across the shoulders and kidneys, besides suffering from constipation. I always felt very drowsy, but could get but little sleep. I have lived for years on slop food ; meat, cabbage, potatoes or pastry of any kind would almost kill me. I was recommended by a friend, about 12 months ago, to try what Warner's Safe Cure and Warner's Safe Pills would do for me. I took the advice, and can truly say that since that time I have felt like a new man."

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“NOW MIND!  
ROBUR.”



It is good  
wholesome tea  
and goes further  
than ordinary tea